

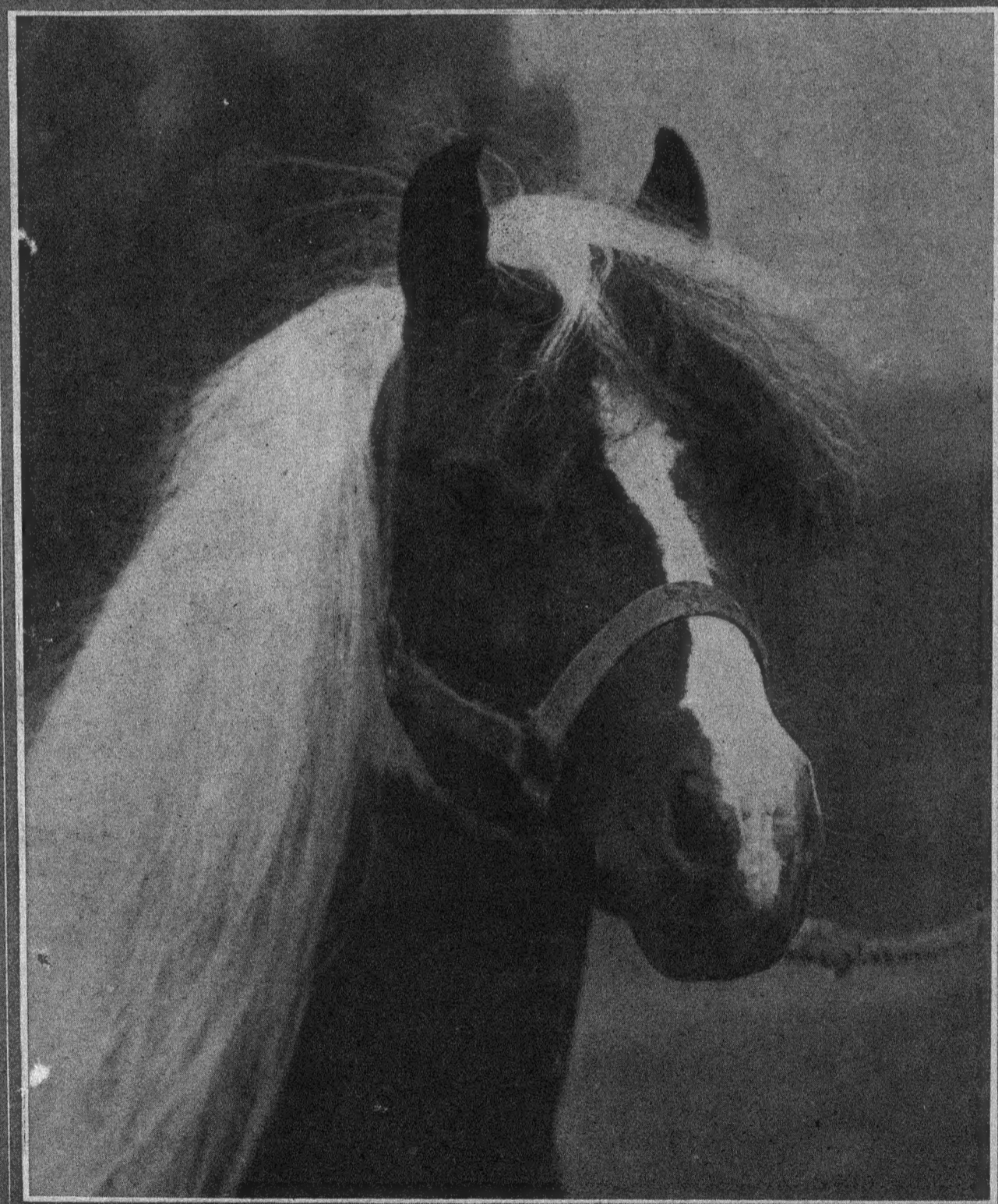
THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg Man.

March 20, 1918

\$150 per Year



A Boy's Champion

Circulation over 37,000 weekly



ALL CLASSES ARE LIABLE UNDER THE DOMINION WAR TAX ACT

Returns covering 1917 details must be filed on or before 31st March next

THE Income War Tax Act applies to every class of person residing or ordinarily resident in Canada.

Every unmarried person, or widow or widower without dependent children, whose income exceeded \$1500 for the calendar year, 1917, and all other persons whose income exceeded \$3000 for the same period, must fill in and file the necessary forms.

All persons engaged in farming of any kind, who are liable under the provisions of the Act, must get three copies of Form T-1 and answer in detail all questions asked. Special attention is called to the following points as well as to those specifically mentioned in the Form—

Gross Income Must Include all income from the sale of produce, stock, or other products whatsoever, as well as monies received from other sources, such as Dividend, Interests, etc., as provided in the Forms.

Personal and Living Expenses must not be deducted in determining gross income—the figures must include the value of all food and other necessities of his own production, consumed by the taxpayer or his family.

Depreciation.—In giving figures under Depreciation, particulars of the value of implements, machinery, and outbuildings on hand January 1st, 1917, upon which depreciation is claimed should be shown, but must not include any amount for dwelling occupied by the taxpayer.

The amount expended for labor in the preparation of land for crops and in the cultivation, harvesting, and marketing of the crop should be stated, as well as the cost of seed and fertilizer and the amount expended for labor in caring for livestock, cost of feed, repairs to

farm buildings, but not the cost of repairs to dwelling. The cost of small tools and material which is used up in the course of a year or two, such as binder twine, pitch forks, spades, etc., should be shown as these are deductible.

The cost of labor may include board of hired men, but no amount as wages for the taxpayer himself will be allowed.

Penalties.—Default in filing returns renders the person or persons liable on summary conviction to a penalty of one hundred dollars for each day during which the default continues. Any person making a false statement in any return or in any information required by the Minister of finance shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding ten thousand dollars or to six months imprisonment, or to both fine and imprisonment.

Don't forget to fill in three copies of the Form. Keep one copy and file the other two with the Inspector of Taxation for your District.

Forms may be obtained from the District Inspectors of Taxation and from the Postmasters at all leading centres

INSPECTORS OF TAXATION—

Postage must be paid on all letters and documents forwarded by mail to Inspector of Taxation

For Winnipeg and District, W. L. Ball, Union Bank Bldg., Winnipeg, Man.
For Regina and District, Peter McAra, Regina, Sask.
For Calgary and District, Thoburn Allan, Customs Bldg., Calgary, Alta.

Department of Finance
Ottawa, Canada

A COLORED NOTICE

A colored notice in this issue of The Guide shows that your renewal is due.

The editors hope that you have enjoyed reading The Guide and that you will send \$1.50 for your renewal at once. A blank coupon and addressed envelope are enclosed for your convenience.

Several weeks' notice is given so that subscribers will have time to send in their renewals, thus not missing any issues.

Back numbers of The Guide cannot be supplied.

When requesting a change of address, subscribers should give the old as well as the new P.O. address.

The Yellow address label on The Guide shows to what time your subscription is paid. No other receipt is issued.

Remittances should be made direct to The Guide, either by registered letter, postal, bank or express money order.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"

A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

Published under the auspices and employed as the official organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta.



The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic, or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN, Editor and Manager
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SUBSCRIPTIONS AND ADVERTISING

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Advertising Rates

Commercial Display: 20 cents per agate line. Livestock Display: 16 cents per agate line. Classified: 5 cents per word per issue. No discounts for time or space on any class of advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us seven days in advance of date of publication to insure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." No advertisement for patent medicines, liquor, mining stock, or extravagantly worded real estate will be accepted. We believe, through careful enquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have any reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

NEW U.F.A. SECRETARY

Mr. H. Higginbotham, for the past three years on the staff of the Grain Growers' Guide, has been appointed Secretary of the U.F.A. in succession to P. P. Woodbridge who recently resigned from that position owing to ill health. Like many of the men who have become prominent in the farmers' movement Mr. Higginbotham hails from England, where for some years he was engaged in journalism. While in the old country he spent three years in close touch with the Mid-Cheshire Farmers' Association. Upon coming to Canada he first engaged in farm work with his brother at Pincher, Alta.



H. HIGGINBOTHAM

While there he was offered a position on one of the Edmonton daily papers, which he accepted, and for three sessions of the Alberta Legislature worked as Press Gallery Reporter, gaining an intimate knowledge of the public life of the province. It was during these sessions that much important farmer legislation including the Act incorporating the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company was put through. When the Schools of Agriculture were established, Mr. Higginbotham, who had been in close touch with the work of the farmers' associations and the Department of Agriculture, decided upon taking a course in agriculture at the Provincial Schools of Agriculture then being inaugurated. After completing a two-year course at the Olds School, during which time he acted as organizer and also as Editor-in-chief of the Alberta Schools of Agriculture Magazine, he joined the staff of The Guide as field representative. In this capacity, and in his later work for the advertising department, he has kept in close touch with Alberta, making several trips a year covering the whole of the three prairie provinces, thus seeing something of the work of the farmers' associations in the other provinces. Mr. Higginbotham's knowledge of farm conditions in Alberta, together with his business training and journalistic experience, make him splendidly equipped for the work he will undertake as Secretary of the United Farmers of Alberta.



Good chairmen are like poets in that they are born, not made. Mrs. John McNaughtan, retiring president of the Women's Section of the S.G.G.A. is without doubt the best chairman the writer has been privileged to see. Her procedure is without flaw. Perfect order is maintained always, even in that difficult time when district directors are elected there is free and unlimited debate on all subjects under discussion. She grasps in a moment the point of view of each speaker and has the happy faculty of keeping speakers to the question without telling them to do so. If more of our chairmen could see, read and inwardly digest her methods conventions would be much happier affairs.

The Guide, as a prize, in the membership competition is the unique and appropriate idea that is being worked out by the Acme, Sask., G.G.A. We will endeavor to make the prize as valuable as possible, and trust that the winner will endeavor to impress on all the new members that they should be constant readers of the organized farmers' own paper.

The City of Regina is planning for the erection of an auditorium with a seating capacity of 3,000 people, specially designed to accommodate convention and large public gatherings. This hall will have greater seating capacity than any two of the churches in the city. The big G.G.A. convention held recently in Regina, impressed the authorities with the necessity of a large auditorium to accommodate such gatherings.

The Guide finds that it will have a small surplus of the World's Prize Winning Seed Grains being distributed in the \$10,000 greater production campaign. This grain we will sell to our readers at actual cost and anyone desirous of securing some of this specially selected seed should write us immediately. Write for particulars, or enclose remittance to the amount you desire to spend, naming the variety you

desire and your order will receive immediate attention.

The Canadian Courier in a recent issue had the following: "Outside of the fact that practically 90 per cent. of the farmers of the West are grain growers, with their community of interest springing from the very soil itself, much of the success of the farmers' movement in the prairies may be credited to the splendid advocacy of the farmers' interest by The Grain Growers' Guide. It has furnished also a meeting place, as it were, for those members of the various co-operative societies whose only point of contact with their fellows was by way of the mail routes which linked them in their magnificent isolation to the world beyond their unfenced wheat fields. And whilst the movement which it advocates has flourished The Grain Growers' Guide has enjoyed a mighty healthy growth of its own."

Training for Citizenship begins at the right place when it commences on our girls and boys. Boys' conferences are now an established fact. Alberta women have risen to the need of a similar relationship for girls. Two conferences are to be held in Alberta, that of the Northern part in Edmonton, on April 12 to 14. Today's mail brought a program of the Annual Girls' Conference to be held at Lumsden Beach, July 11 to 18. All conference programs aim at the four-fold development of the girls. May they have the support and co-operation of all interested in our young people.

There is a movement afoot to unify the legislation in the various provinces of Canada and particularly in the prairie provinces. The Manitoba legislature at its recent session passed a bill appointing a board of three commissioners to work with a similar number from the other prairie provinces to make the legislation uniform. Expenses will be reduced and a great deal of present inconvenience will be done away with.

PRIZES FOR CONTRIBUTIONS

Cash prizes will be given for contributions from The Guide readers on subjects pertaining to farm life and work. These contributions should preferably contain not more than 600 words but well written articles will be accepted should they exceed this length. They should be written on one side of the paper only. For the best contribution on each subject a prize of \$3.00 will be given; for the second best, \$2.00 and others that are published will be paid for at the usual contributor's rates. The subjects are as follows:—

1.—Give your experience with brome grass. Has it proved to be a satisfactory pasture grass? Outline your methods of handling it and of breaking up brome sod.

2.—What is your experience in operating

a tractor? What size is it? What does it cost to run it? What have been the main handicaps in getting the most from it?

3.—Does it pay to have a farm vegetable garden? Should vegetables be planted in beds and cared for by hand or in rows where they may be cultivated with horse power? How large should the garden be for a family of five?

4.—How should the farm girl be remunerated for her services? Should she have an allowance or be given a share of the returns from some of the farm activities in which she assists?

Contributions on the above subjects should be mailed not later than April 6, 1918. Address Editor, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

MOTORLIFE

SAVES GASOLINE AND REMOVES CARBON

The cause of 75 per cent. of all motor troubles in internal combustion engines—of which the gasoline engine is the best known type—is due to imperfect oxidation of the fuel, which results in the formation of carbon. This carbon is deposited in the cylinder heads, valve, valve seats and spark plugs, which results in loss of power and waste of gasoline.

Motorlife puts LIFE in the Motor

and gets more miles from gasoline. Every gallon of gasoline treated with Motorlife yields mileage equivalent to 1½ to 1¾ gallons of plain gasoline which amounts to a saving of from \$8.00 to \$18.00 on \$2.25 invested in Motorlife.

Put up in handy tins containing 1 quart—sufficient to treat 128 gallons

1 OUNCE OF MOTORLIFE TREATS FOUR GALLONS OF GASOLINE.

Motorlife is Sold by All Good Dealers at \$2.25 per Quart.

If your dealer does not handle it remit \$2.25 direct to us—a quart can will be sent you Prepaid.

SOLD UNDER ABSOLUTE MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE IF NOT SATISFIED

The Saskatchewan Motorlife Company

Weyburn - Sask.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

A movement is under way to enlist teen age boys from the cities for work on the farm. They will be known as Soldiers of the Soil and will be available for farmers for periods of three or four months work. Last year 8,000 boys enlisted under the scheme in Ontario, and this year the farmers of that province are calling for 15,000.

The Government is reported to be considering plans for the cultivation of certain land areas under the control of the crown by individual contractors under long term agreements. These lands will include Indian reservations, crown lands, etc., near railways. To induce enterprises of this nature, however, it will be necessary to guarantee several years operation so that the investors may be sure of receiving a reasonable return of capital investment for improvement.

Our Ottawa Letter

The New Parliament—Activities of the New Members—Election Acts to be Reviewed

Ottawa, March 15.—When this letter appears in the columns of The Guide parliament will have commenced its deliberations and the new Union government will have, through the formal speech from the throne, presented its chief legislative proposals for the session to the people. While the session does not promise much excitement, unless the signs are all wrong, it should prove to be one of the most intensely interesting since the days when the coalition cabinet of Macdonald and Brown made confederation possible. The government which meets parliament on Monday is not a coalition administration in the sense that the Macdonald-Brown government was. It probably resembles more closely the Union of Liberals and Conservatives which followed the split in Mr. Gladstone's party over home rule when a body of members consisting of the numerically greatest portion of the Liberal party remained in the Imperial House as His Majesty's loyal opposition. The straight Liberals under Sir Wilfrid Laurier numbering some 80 odd will be approximately twice as numerous as the Liberal Unionists who will support the new government. The majority of the Unionists of the Liberal stripe of politics come from west of the great lakes, where the get-together spirit was considerably stronger than elsewhere in Canada when the election campaign was on. Added together the two wings of the Liberal party are slightly stronger than the Conservatives but no one here thinks that there will be any disposition to coalesce or to return to old party lines until the war is over and probably not this side of a general election.

Short Session Predicted

I have it on the best of authority that it is not the intention of the opposition to unduly prolong the session. There will be criticism of the taking of the soldiers' vote under the provisions of the War Time Elections Act and also of the Franchise Act and a demand is likely to be made for a repeal of the latter. This is quite likely to produce the hottest debate of the session. The subject is one that is likely to prove a bit awkward for Liberal ministers in the government who opposed the bill in the house and it is suggested in some quarters that the government may meet the situation by agreeing to wipe the measure off the statute books. It will doubtless be replaced after the war is over by a bill giving the franchise to all women and restoring to naturalized Canadians the right to cast a ballot.

There are rumors that some of the old-time Ontario Conservatives who have never been greatly pleased with the Union government will, metaphorically speaking, occupy "cross-benches" and slap the wrists of the ministers when they feel so disposed. I have conversed with some of these members and they claim that the Union government has not accomplished anything that could not have been done by a party government. They resent the inclusion of men of radical tendencies in the cabinet and doubtless most of their criticisms will be directed towards the plans of these new ministers. On the other hand it is thought that Liberals elected in Eastern Canada pledged to support the government's war measures, but not otherwise bound, may be disposed to direct an occasional shaft of criticism at the members of the Borden administration still in the cabinet. On the whole it will be recognized that while there is no question as to the government commanding the loyal support of those elected to support Union there may be occasional rifts in the lute that will make the session quite worth while for those who like variety in connection with legislative proceedings.

The New Eastern Ministers

When the house foregathers the new ministers of the crown will be very much in the public eye. All students of the political situation, no matter how extreme their views, are willing to admit that the Union government is considerably stronger in personnel

and administrative ability than the Borden administration which passed away last autumn. Hon. Robt. Rogers, Hon. J. D. Hazen, and Hon. W. J. Roche are the three members of the Borden government who will be missing from the cabinet circle and the house. Hon. Frank Cochrane is still a member of the cabinet and of the house. He is no longer minister of railways but he is the connecting link between the government system of railways and the administration. Of the new men the light is not expected to shine with great intensity upon Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, the new Minister of Marine and Naval Affairs. Mr. Ballantyne is a business man with no great liking for politics and will probably be content to administer his department with quiet efficiency. The ministers whose performances in the house and elsewhere will attract the most attention are Hon. N. W. Rowell, Hon. Frank Carvell and the western group: Hons. Messrs. Sifton, Calder and Crerar. Mr. Rowell, as president of the privy council, has been an exceedingly active member of the new administration and undoubtedly

The Three New Western Ministers

The three new ministers from the radical West may, more than any others perhaps, excite the interest of parliament and the people. Mr. Calder and Mr. Sifton have not sought much publicity since they became federal ministers but it is known that their time and abilities have been fully engaged in dealing with the problems awaiting solution. Mr. Crerar has not sought publicity either, but it has to a considerable degree been thrust upon him because of the position he occupies as minister of agriculture. As Dr. J. W. Robertson remarked at a luncheon recently at which an address was delivered by Mr. Crerar, he, above all other ministers, should command the support and the sympathy of the people. The military problem having in a large measure been solved the great remaining task is that of increased production and to Mr. Crerar and his associates the people of Canada and of the Motherland as well, are looking for a solution. It is only putting it mildly to state that Mr. Crerar has created the impression that he will spare no efforts in his endeavor to increase the resources and incidentally the fighting will of the people.

I had almost overlooked Major-General Mewburn, the new minister of militia, who will share with Mr. Crerar the distinction of being a minister in a

MAY LEASE HOMESTEAD

Ottawa, March 13.—On the recommendation of Hon. Arthur Meighen, minister of interior, a new homestead regulation has been adopted providing that in the case of an entrant for a homestead being absent on military service and unable to cultivate the land, he may lease it to other parties.

The new regulation, which has been passed with a view to increasing agricultural production, will apply to entrants engaged in the naval as well as the military service, and also to homesteaders "engaged in any work deemed by the minister to be of national importance." The leasing of unpatented homesteads in cases where the entrant has died or is insane is also authorized.

The regulations provide as follows: "The breaking and cultivating of the land held under entry, the erection of permanent improvements, and, in cases where the entrant has been granted the privilege of substituting stock in lieu of cultivation, the maintenance of livestock on such land by the lessee during the term of the lease, may be granted to the entrant as fulfillment in part or in whole as the case may be, of the requirements for obtaining letters patent, providing that such evidence thereof, as is satisfactory to the minister, is submitted."



Solving their Own Problem. Citizens of a Pennsylvania Town Helping Themselves to Coal during the Shortage.

his influence has had much to do with war-time prohibition. He is strong on social reform and is likely to have proposals to make along these lines later on. Although a leader of advance thought Mr. Rowell is credited with Conservative tendencies in matters relating to the tariff and business. Many people here are inclined to believe that he will gradually gravitate towards the Conservative party and that he is likely some day to be a Conservative Prime Minister of Canada, with a united Ontario behind him. But this is mere speculation.

Mr. Carvell up to the present time has kept himself pretty much in the background. A year ago he was the most aggressive Liberal sitting to the left of the speaker and the member most cordially hated by the supporters of the government. This session he will sit with the ministers whom he has been accustomed to assail so vigorously and at times no doubt will be the object of criticism by his one-time associates. Mr. Carvell frankly confesses to some tendencies which are regarded as being reactionary in the West. He has expressed himself more than once in public as being dubious as to public ownership of railways. He says the management of the I.C.R. by the government has not encouraged him in the belief that government control would be an improvement on private ownership. What Mr. Carvell thinks he is very liable to say and the course he will adopt as a minister in the Union government will attract considerable attention in the house.

Dominion cabinet without previous parliamentary experience. On the whole, General Mewburn is believed to be making good. It is generally recognized that a mistake was made when the authority of the minister of militia was confined to this side of the Atlantic and an overseas minister appointed. It may have been a good course to adopt to clip the wings of Sir Sam Hughes but the results have been decidedly unsatisfactory and a reversion to the old order of things when there was no dual control of Canada's military forces is quite probable. This is a question that will engage the attention of the ministers who will attend the Imperial War Cabinet sessions in June.

FREE TRADE LEAGUE

The International Free Trade League, 38 St. Botolph Street, Boston, U.S.A., is what its name implies. It is out to abolish custom houses and barbed-wired tariff entanglements of all kinds throughout the world. It invites members who believe in free trade, peace, good-will among nations—international men. Its secretary is Kenneth B. Elliman; terms of membership, \$1.25 per year, including subscription to the League's quarterly. The League believes that "God hath made of one blood all nations of men." The secretary does not desire correspondence with tariff-reformers, tariff-deformers, tariff-for-revenue or any other half-way-house trade obstructors. His lathstring is out day and night for tariff destroyers. "He that hath ears to hear, let him tell somebody else."

FOWL SPOIL IN STORAGE

A sensation has been created in Winnipeg as the result of the announcement that 8,500 pounds of chicken belonging to Wm. Davies Co. had been sent from the company's cold storage plant to the city incinerator and destroyed as unfit for human food. Controller Puttee, stated that there had been destroyed on one occasion 4,000 pounds of chicken and on another 4,500 pounds, making a total of 8,500. The Davies Company had taken the initiative in getting the chickens destroyed, it had paid for the incinerator fee, and "from those facts," said Mr. Puttee, "we may be sure that the chicken were in a pretty bad way."

The chicken had been in cold storage since October of 1916. It was estimated that in numbers the total destroyed was in the neighborhood of 3,000 birds.

Is your house or barn the first object that the winter winds strike in several miles sweep across the prairie? A good windbreak on the north and west and 10 or 15 rods back from the buildings will make a world of difference about the farmstead. It will add much to the comfort of both man and beast. Even the birds do not regard the bare wind-swept prairie as a home. The windbreak will make a home for them too.

The expropriation of the mass of the people from the soil forms the basis of the capitalist mode of production.—Karl Marx.

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, March 20, 1918

Freight Rates Go Up

The Dominion Government allowed the increase of approximately 15 per cent. in freight and passenger rates to become effective on March 15 on all Canadian railways. Instead of becoming a permanent increase, however, as ordered by the Railway Commission, the new rates will only be effective until one year after the declaration of peace. Certain provisions for taxing surplus profits of the Canadian Pacific Railway are also included. It is provided that all increased net revenue accruing to the C.P.R. after January 1, 1918, over the year ending January 1, 1917, which arises by reason of the increase in rates shall be paid in taxes to the government. Also taxes levied on this road will be on the basis of 50 per cent. of all net earnings on its transportation system over and above the amount required to pay seven per cent. dividend on common stock alone. All the earnings of the C.P.R. from special income outside of railway operations shall pay taxes under the Income War Tax Act of 1917. It is stipulated that the special taxes to be paid by the C.P.R. shall not be less than \$7,000,000 so long as enough is left to pay the usual 10 per cent. on the common stock.

Thus has the greatest national problem that has yet faced the government been temporarily disposed of. This decision does not solve a single one of the outstanding railway difficulties the country has been facing, but merely postpones their final solution to some time when they may be larger or the country less fitted to deal with them. The financial difficulties of the Grand Trunk with its obligations to the Grand Trunk Pacific still remain unsolved, for the additional revenue created by the increased rates cannot be sufficient for its needs. Something is gained toward putting the C.N.R. on its feet, but to put the road in good condition, large supplementary expenditures must still be made. The market value of the stock of both these roads will be enhanced by this decision even though the increase is made for only one year after the close of the war, and when nationalization finally comes the people must pay for this enhanced value. The C.P.R. with its enormous surplus is to be allowed to extract from the people another \$20,000,000 of excess profits. An elaborate scheme has been mapped out for getting this money from the C.P.R. into the public treasury after the C.P.R. has acted as tax-gatherer for the government. If the government is sincere in not allowing this road any greater profits than in 1917 why should any increase have been granted and the C.P.R. virtually appointed as intermediary between the government and the people. It seems morally certain that the people of Canada will get back the smallest possible proportion of these profits. The opportunities for hiding profits are abundant in such a huge system. The C.P.R. seems bound under the new rates to become, proportionately at least, an even more powerful political influence than in the past.

Furthermore, this decision fails to accomplish one of the most necessary things at this time, i.e., to secure the greatest efficiency of all roads by pooling stock, eliminating duplicate service and co-ordinating all railway activities. This is what has been done in Great Britain, United States and other countries. We need it very badly here. The Canadian Council of Agriculture in session at Regina on March 13 sent a vigorous resolution to Ottawa dealing with the whole problem and suggesting a sound constructive policy on it. It cannot be long before the difficulty reappears and it is to be hoped next time it will be faced and handled in the only really satisfactory way of solving it—complete nationalization of all the roads, C.P.R. included.

Food Campaign in Progress

Great Britain, France and Italy are facing a serious food shortage. The collapse of Russia has given Germany entry to the Russian wheat fields and Germany undoubtedly now has the advantage in food supplies. Our Allies in Europe are now all on rations and are saving and conserving food to the utmost possible limit. The lack of fertilizer makes it impossible for Britain to increase her wheat production, while the wheat crop of France has been reduced by more than one-half and the same applies to Italy. The allied countries have asked Canada and United States to provide in 1918 at least 250,000,000 bushels of wheat more than in 1917. The condition of the winter wheat crop in the United States is unfavorable and the utmost hope is for not more than 75 per cent. of this crop. The spring wheat crop in the United States is of course an unknown quantity as yet and every effort is being made to increase its acreage. The American food controller estimates that the United States cannot provide more than 70,000,000 bushels out of the 250,000,000 bushels surplus required by the Allies in 1918.

It, therefore, devolves upon Canada to produce 180,000,000 bushels more wheat in 1918 than in 1917. Unless this wheat is provided in Canada and United States it must be brought from Argentina, India and Australia. The longer haul will require more shipping tonnage and will reduce the men and munitions which can be shipped from the United States to the fighting line. Thus every extra bushel of wheat produced in Canada this year has a double value. It will save the Allies from danger of starvation and it will put more soldiers and munitions from the United States on the battle front. The big increase in wheat production in Canada must of course come from the prairie provinces. The farmers are alive to the situation and are responding nobly. But every farmer should make a little extra effort and a little greater sacrifice than ever before.

It will be the small farmer who will save the day, because the big farmer will require no special stimulation beyond the profit he will get. The additional ten acres in wheat on the small farms all over Canada will produce the extra wheat required. The war is now one of food supplies. The farmer who strains himself to the utmost is fighting as though he were in reality in the trenches. The farmer who fails to do so is helping the enemy to the best of his ability. The safety of our country demands the increased production. The United States has fixed wheat prices for 1918 the same as for 1917, and Canada will no doubt fix the same price. But aside from prices altogether, the wheat must be produced.

Dunning Demands Action

When the Dominion Government asked Hon. C. A. Dunning to take charge of the greater food production campaign they selected the right man. He will get action and results if there is any possibility of doing it. His work lies in two directions—first, encouraging the farmers and co-operating with the provincial governments for action; secondly, stimulating the federal government to remove handicaps and improve facilities to increase production. Mr. Dunning has been all over Canada and told the people the plain story of the need of the Allies for food. The farmers in every province are making unprecedented efforts to meet the situation and the provincial governments are extending the heartiest co-operation. The people of Canada generally are being roused as they have never been

roused to the knowledge that food today is more necessary than bullets.

Mr. Dunning further points out publicly in his capacity of director of food production that two other factors in his opinion absolutely essential to greater production rest entirely with the Dominion Government. These are that the duty should be removed from all farm machinery, and a minimum price of wheat be fixed for the 1919 crop. These demands have in them nothing of a political flavor. They are two hard, cold business propositions which any business man ought to be able to understand immediately. The food situation in 1919 will be worse than the present year.

Mr. Dunning is endeavoring to have millions of acres of idle land broken this spring and summer to be cropped next year. This will cost a great deal of money and require a big investment in farm machinery. It will also require the extension of a great deal of credit from the mortgage companies and from the banks. Naturally, neither of these institutions will advance money without reasonable security and prospect of repayment. It is desirable, therefore, that the investment in machinery should be made as low as possible and that the crop produced should be guaranteed to bring a reasonably profitable price. Removal of the duty on machinery will reduce the cost of that machinery by from 15 to 20 per cent. at least. Fixing a minimum price on wheat for 1919 will afford the banks and mortgage companies a basis for the extension of credit which otherwise would be of a very speculative nature. Action on both these points should be immediate. Plans are being laid right now for the 1919 crop. Very little more can be done beyond providing labor for the 1918 crop. It will rest largely in the hands of Providence. It is a serious and difficult matter for the Dominion Government to handle these two questions, but that is what they were elected for and the people of Canada are prepared to back them in anything that will get results.

The Labor Situation

At the meeting of the joint committee of Commerce and Agriculture in Regina last week, Hon. C. A. Dunning, director of food production, outlined the labor situation. It is estimated that 23,000 men are required to help put in the crop this spring and 32,000 men will be required to take it off. The extra farm labor required in the United States practically shuts off the supply from that source. The United States Department of Agriculture, however, is arranging to send to Canada any surplus labor from the spring wheat states. Possibly 10,000 men may be sent to Canada for this purpose, but no definite number can be relied upon. It is purely a question of getting the men from the cities and towns out on the farms to help through seed time and again through harvest. The commercial institutions must release every possible man for the purpose.

The United Grain Growers Limited and the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co. have already announced that they will close nearly all their elevators and allow their operators to help with seeding and will provide them with their present salaries. They will also release a large part of their office staffs for the same purpose and upon the same terms. The other elevator companies are taking similar action and it is expected that 2,500 men in the grain trade will be released in this way. The Cockshutt Plow Co. has announced similar action with its employees and other business houses are daily adopting the same policy. In Saskatchewan a recruiting campaign for farm labor from the cities and towns is under way.

Two hundred meetings are being held and men urged to enlist for the seeding campaign.

Country merchants are being asked as far as possible to leave their stores in charge of the women. Women are also being drafted to take the place of men for the purpose. More women also will be engaged on the farms than ever before. They are willing to take their part in the struggle to produce the food that will defeat the enemy.

A big campaign is under way throughout Canada known as the "Teen-Age Boy Movement." It is expected that 25,000 boys from 15 to 19 years of age will be secured from the schools and colleges to go out on the farms. This movement will of course be most largely in Eastern Canada. The boys are being provided with a badge to show that they have enlisted in the campaign.

Every piece of farm machinery or farm engine lying idle is to be brought into use; retired farmers are being urged to go back on the land for the present season and every man with farming experience is asked to work on his own farm or some other person's this spring. The movement is rather late in starting, but prompt action will release the men required. The business institutions of the land clearly realize that the biggest requirement of the moment is a big acreage in crop. It will save the Allies from starvation; it will help defeat the enemy and will do more to stimulate business in Canada than any other possible scheme.

Liquor Manufacture Prohibited

The manufacture of liquor in Canada is to be prohibited. The order-in-council issued on March 11 implements the promise made by the Union Government last December that the transportation of liquor from wet into dry territory would be stopped and that the manufacture of liquor would be made illegal. The order comes in to effect on April 1. It provides, however, that in case the sale of liquor is permitted in any province the order shall not apply to the manufacture of such intoxicating liquor in such provinces until December 31, 1918. This will permit the continuation of the manufacture of native wines in Ontario and of beer in parts of Canada until the end of the year. No wet territory will remain in Canada except in certain sections of Quebec, including Montreal, and that province will become dry on May 1 of next year when the provincial prohibitive legislation comes into full effect.

The prohibition of the manufacture of liquor is the goal for which the temperance forces of Canada have been struggling for generations. In all stages of this fight they have met with stern resistance at the hands of the liquor interests. Little progress was made until after the war began when there was a big swing of public sentiment toward the prohibition of such an enormous waste of labor and food materials. Provincial prohibitive measures, however, though a long step in advance, were not completely effective.

An enormous inter-provincial mail order liquor business sprang up. The only thoroughly effective remedy, it was found, would be the prohibition of the transportation of liquor and of its manufacture in Canada. It is hardly likely that this radical measure could have been effected but for the fact that the Union Government has behind it the temperance sentiment formerly found in both old parties. A "bone dry" Canada is a notable achievement. It is safe to say that it will be a permanent one.

Cold Storage Investigation

Considerable stir has been created in Winnipeg and throughout the country by the revelation that some 8,500 pounds of fowl had gone bad in the Wm. Davies Co. cold storage plant. The consumers immediately rose in arms with the result that all records were broken in instituting an investigation. The matter is being looked into by P. B. Tustin of the Food Board. The investigation should do much to clear the air and calm the hysteria that characterized the demands for an investigation. That a loss of food material has occurred is regrettable and the regret will be shared by the Davies Co., which lost the money. At the same time, much of the criticism that is being levelled at cold storage business is unwarranted. Cold storage is one of the biggest factors in food conservation. Although much progress has been made in the science of refrigeration, there are still many things to be learned about it and losses are apt to occur at any time. We have it on the authority of W. F. O'Connor, cost of living commissioner, who has not spared the cold storage people when their conduct demanded his attention, that such losses are incident to the cold storage business. Although Mr. O'Connor opposes the holding of fowl or other

food commodities from one season past another, he points out that the law permits of the practice. The firm would scarcely have risked carrying the fowl through another summer season. There are nearly 2,500,000 pounds of fowl in cold storage in Canada. It went into storage when there was less need of it than there is now and much less need than there will be in the near future. The fowl consumed between now and the late summer will nearly all be from the cold storage warehouses. That 8,500 pounds has been accidentally destroyed as human food offers no ground for the wholesale criticism of the cold storage business. There has been too much heat about the discussion regarding this incident. What is wanted is less heat and more light. The investigation will probably furnish some light and if the result shows that fowl should not be held over to the second season, the necessary regulations should be formulated without delay, making the practice illegal. If any firm is then found breaking the law in this regard, punishment should follow.

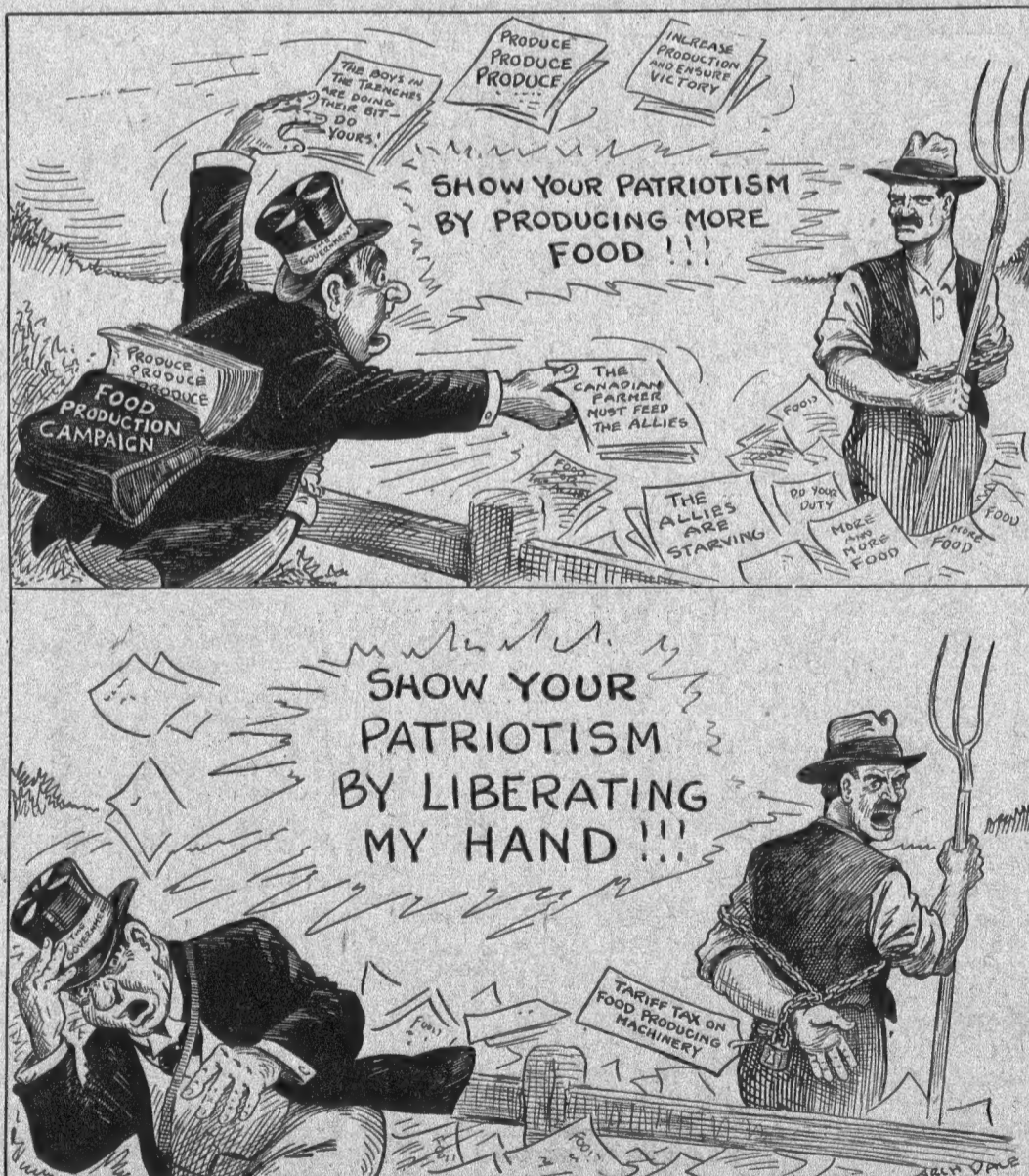
Refund on Tractors

When the Dominion Government removed the duty from tractors costing less than \$1400 at the point of shipment, it was a good move to increase production. It is stated, however, that a number of tractor companies had already imported a large number of tractors for the spring trade and had paid the duty on them, but had not sold them. So far the Dominion Government has refused to refund the duty and has compelled these companies to sustain the loss. This is a decidedly unbusinesslike and unjust action. The duty should be re-funded to these companies who were sufficiently forehanded to import these tractors at a time when they were most urgently needed. Many farmers also

purchased tractors just before the duty was removed and they are also entitled to the refund on tractors purchased for the spring work. While the organized farmers have demanded that tractors be put on the free list, they will have no sympathy with any action which will punish the importers of tractors for conducting their business in an enterprising manner.

The returns for the Federal Income Tax should be in Ottawa by March 31. Special forms we understand are being prepared to assist farmers in making their returns and will soon be ready for distribution. Severe penalties are imposed for evading this tax or undue delay in making the returns. Forms for making the returns may be obtained from the Dominion Government Taxation Office at Winnipeg, Regina or Calgary. Special features of the Income Tax Act are covered in this issue.

There are 76 barristers and notaries out of a total of 234 members in the new House of Commons. That's almost one-third; quite a few too many.



STRIKE OFF THE FETTERS

Binder Twine from Flax Straw

A New Process of Treating Flax Fibre which may prove of Tremendous Importance to the West

Discovery of a new process of treating raw flax fibre so that it acquires the "permanence" of linen and a large spinning range while conserving all its tensile strength is an announcement from Regina, Saskatchewan, that is of great interest to every farmer in Western Canada. If the claims for the new method are substantiated in connection with the manufacture of binder twine, to mention but one product, it means that Western Canada can make its own binder twine supplies in commercial quantities at a considerable reduction in price. It means that instead of going up in smoke each year our waste piles of flax straw will be turned to economic advantage. Such a discovery under present conditions is a matter for national congratulation when the husbanding of national resources has become vital.

It has been the writer's privilege to seek information in regard to this matter for the readers of The Guide and to examine about fifty articles, made up from the new spinning material and at present on exhibition at the Parliament building, Regina. The finished products are remarkable for their evenness and strength and consist of the following:

Yarns—Drawn and spun up to 4,500 feet to the pound, ready for weaving into heavy sacking, burlaps or heavy toweling.

Commercial Twines—Heavy qualities with glazed surfaces and fine qualities with waxed surfaces, having wholesale values ranging from 50 cents to 83 cents per pound (according to independent appraisers.)

Binder Twine—With soft even surface, three-ply spun, giving 750 feet and 900 feet to the pound with a breaking strain at 60 pounds and 50 pounds respectively. The breaking strain does not vary more than 1½ pounds either way.

Experiments with this binder twine have been carried out in the field in the presence of a representative of the Saskatchewan department of agriculture and gave 99 per cent. of well bound sheaves. Sisal twine, using the same binder, did not give that percentage.

The Claims for the New Process

It is claimed that the new process for preparing and treating the raw flax fibre is simple and cheap; that it can be carried out rapidly under cover at all seasons of the year; that the treatment not only gives a spinning value of 4,500 feet per pound to the raw fibre but also gives it all the permanent qualities of linen, though but a near linen or bastard linen; that the product is vermin proof, gophers, mice or crickets not touching it any more than they would a handkerchief dropped in a warehouse, a granary or a field.

The importance of this will be recognized when it is recalled that it is here that former attempts have failed to solve the problem of giving a manufacturing value to these vegetable fibres, grown at our doors. One large corporation in the United States spent a million dollars in an attempt to make binder twine out of the raw fibre as it came from the decorticating machines. As it would not spin it was given a loose twist, as is done with sisal hemp, a hard fibre. Vermin destroyed this twine in the fields and in the warehouse and those stocks which escaped the attacks of vermin lost their tensile strength in time through disintegration.

Pure linen is the fibre taken from the flax plant by a process known as "retting." The straw has to be cultivated specially for its fibre and not for its grain. The land has to be prepared carefully, rotation adhered to strictly and seed selected for its fibre-producing qualities. When ripe or in condition the straw has to be pulled. It is then immersed in stagnant or slowly moving water for eight or ten weeks, a process known as "pit retting," one which gives to the fibre its highest qualities. In Eastern Canada the straw is spread on the fields, where the rain, dew and atmospheric moisture, in conjunction with the sun has the desired action. This is called "dew retting" but gives an inferior quality to the fibre. Both systems of retting require to be done out of doors and only in favorable seasons.

Now, Western Canada cannot

By Hopkins Moorhouse

produce linen fibre at a profit. "The short growing season, early and late frosts, dry climate and high winds, lack of suitable water and the high price of labor—all these factors interfere with the production of linen on a paying basis while machine retting, fibre which is not true fibre



Samples of the Finished Twine

retains all its gums, will not draw or spin, falls to pieces in course of time and besides is attractive to vermin.



A View of the Fibre in Different Stages of Treatment. (1) Raw Fibre. (2) Raw Fibre Straightened Ready for Baths. (3) Treated Fibre Drying. (4) Treated Fibre Ready for Bundling. (5) Treated Fibre Ready for Spinning Mills.

Utilizing a Waste Product

The problem of a practical method of overcoming these obstacles in the converting of our waste flax straw into a commercial product has been given considerable attention during recent years; but apparently it has remained for what is known as the "Flax Fibre Development Association" to achieve success after much painstaking experimenting both in laboratory and factory. The association was formed early in 1917 with offices in the parliament

building at Regina, and with the avowed object of "the study and development of flax fibre as distinguished from linen and its utilization in the manufacture of the coarser commodities."

The Saskatchewan government was very much interested in the work of the association and when in the laboratory of Andrews & Cruickshank the experiments were successfully completed the Saskatchewan department of agriculture urged further experiments upon a factory basis. The government accordingly provided the necessary financial assistance and a factory was established at Rosetown, Saskatchewan, where machinery was installed to produce in commercial quantities a raw flax fibre with a "line" in proportion to the length of the straw furnished.

Results have justified expectation. Tables of losses, poundages and costs have been handed to the proper authorities and it is understood that the cost of all articles produced is much lower than the cost of equivalent commodities now on the market. It was proven that at least 270 lbs. of the finished article, yarns or twines, could be made from one ton of flax straw.

What does this mean to Western Canada? It is only necessary to remember that linen in its origin is flax straw to realize the waste which takes place annually in our Western grain growing provinces through the burning of flax straw after the seed (linseed) has been threshed from it. The acreage under cultivation to flax last year in the West was: Saskatchewan, 700,000 acres; Alberta, 230,000 acres; Manitoba, 63,000 acres. This million acres produced a general average of about one and a quarter tons of flax straw per acre, or a total of 1,250,000 tons. If the new process will produce 270 lbs. of the finished article per ton of straw, then the potential value in binder twine of these waste piles of flax straw each year would equal 350,000,000 lbs. At only 15 cents per lb. that would represent \$52,500,000 going up in smoke!

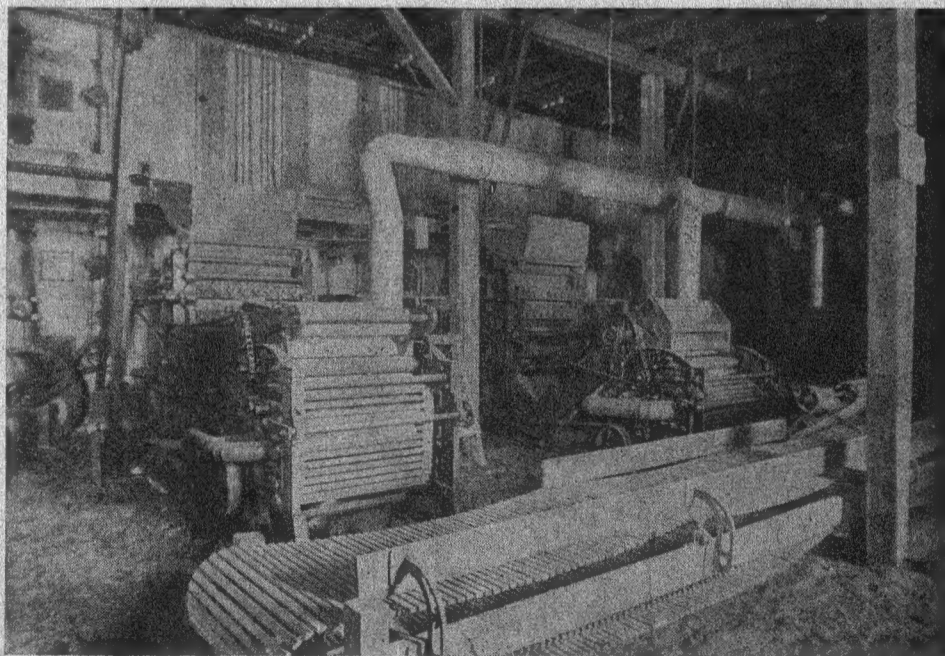
May Help Meet the Fibre Shortage

Then there is the world wide fibre shortage to consider. It has been estimated that sixty million pounds of binder twine will be needed for the Canadian harvest in 1919 while experienced spinners state that Canada could absorb immediately ten million pounds of commercial twine. Also the increase of ship building on this continent will continue to make heavy demands upon cordages in general. As has happened in many other lines, the increased demand which the war has brought has faced a decrease in production. The linen fields of the world have been shell-plowed by the big guns—the Baltic Provinces of Russia, Northern France, Belgium, Germany and Italy. Before the war Courland and contingent territories supplied sixty-five per cent. of the world's needs in linen fibre and these territories are overrun at present by the Germans. There are no visible reserves of linen fibre, and war needs have monopolized linen production practically and will continue to do so, no doubt. The first order for American aeroplanes, for instance, required 3,850,000 square yards of linen.

It is the coarser commodities—such as heavy cordages, binder twines, commercial twines and sackings—however, with which we are more immediately concerned. The decrease in the supply of raw material is hitting these also. It is from hard fibres—such as sisal hemp, New Zealand hemp, Manilla hemp and different grasses—that heavy cordages ranging from ship cable to binder twine are made. The hard fibres cannot be spun. The soft fibres which can be spun—linen tows, retted Italian hemp and jute—make into commercial twines and coarse webbings.

Retted Italian hemp and linen tows cannot be secured now for cordage purposes, while New Zealand and Manilla hemp is produced only in limited quantities. Sisal hemp, from which our binder twine has been made in the past, is a strong, coarse fibre which is obtained from the leaves of the Agave rigida. It grows luxuriantly on the thin, calcareous soil of Yucatan, Mexico, requiring little moisture.

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Making Twine from Straw. A View of the Interior of Flax Working Mills at Rosetown, Sask.

Selecting a Proper Sire

The Dignity of Breeding---How Blood Counts---Important Points to Remember

Hundreds of farmers in Western Canada who previous to the last two years had not enough money to buy seed grain for the next spring, have been and are collecting about them the nucleus of a herd of cattle or swine or a flock of sheep. Practically all these men had horses but a great number are also rapidly improving this class of their livestock. Scores of farmers are even beginning in the pure-bred business, who have previously had little experience in handling such stock and in spite of all warnings it is a safe assumption that a good many will see their rosy dreams of wonderful winning herds slowly melt away like the morning mist. And they will never really know why. Many others will make a fair success of it and some doubtless, will do big things. The development of a herd of high-class stock is the most highly specialized job in existence. It necessitates natural adaptability, scientific training, great patience and innumerable sacrifices.

A. H. Sanders, the most wonderfully versatile writer on breed history, portrays well the dignity of the breeder's calling in these words: "The sculptor lures from the solid marble images of grace, beauty or strength that provoke the plaudits of the world. His contact with his work is direct. In calling from stone the creatures of his own conception the figures may be shaped at will. Compared with him who has the power to conceive an ideal animal form and call it into life through a profound knowledge of nature's intricate and hidden laws, the greatest sculptor is a mere mechanic. There is no higher form of art than that which deals with the intelligent manipulation of animal life; the modeling of living, breathing creatures in accordance with the will and purpose of a guiding mind. It rises in its boundless possibilities to heights that are fairly God-like. It sounds the depths of the profoundest mysteries of physical existence, verging on the borders of the Infinite itself. The world of human endeavor presents no nobler field of action, no realm of thought demanding a higher order of ability. It is not a task to be lightly undertaken, if one means to deal fairly by the helpless forms confided to his care. If we could but impress this thought indelibly upon the minds of those who engage in this most fascinating pursuit there would be more noble creations and fewer wrecks along the paths of the stock breeding of the future than in the past. Failure to grasp the fundamental idea that the breeder's calling entails, duties and responsibilities which no man can conscientiously ignore, lies at the bottom of failures innumerable."

The Sire is More Than Half the Herd

The above applies of course more particularly to pure-bred stock because in them the blood lines are more closely segregated, but it applies in a great measure to every domestic farm animal that invades our pastures or is tendered in our stables be it pure-bred or grade. The average man must breed up from grade stock and in doing that the corner stone of progress is the pure-bred sire of individuality and good breeding. On the excellence and prepotency of the sire will depend the strength and uniformity of the offspring. "The sire is more than half the herd," is a familiar expression but it is generally speaking true. The sire stamps his in-

dividuality be it good or poor on every calf in the herd during any one particular season, while the dam only producing one calf per season no matter how good she may be cannot exert a very rapid influence in making over a herd. The average farmer has only very ordinary cows to begin with. He cannot hope to sell them and buy a completely new herd. It would be too expensive and it would be unwise in any case. Experience is the great teacher and a successful breeder must acquire that as he goes along.

Hence the great importance of selecting a high-class sire, the best that can possibly be afforded. "Like begets like," and scrubs are no exception to the rule. The farmer who intends buying a bull this spring, and there are hundreds of them, ought to bear this in mind, and get the best possible animal his money will secure. The same is true of those who are selecting a stallion to breed their mares to. The influence of a high-class, prepotent sire cannot be measured. I recall an auction ring in Regina in the fall of 1913. An Alberta breeder just commencing, and with only a fair herd of cows, bought after a great deal of hesitancy a son of Gainford Marquis, the great Shorthorn bull, for something over \$1,100 as a calf. For some time afterward he was sorry he made the purchase. That was as high a price then as \$2,000 would be now. Yet at last year's Calgary bull sale he sold one calf by this bull for \$825 and several others for very high prices. Four calves by this bull alone brought him \$2,725 at Calgary sales and the influence on his whole herd has been a most marked one. There is no doubt in his mind now as to whether he was wise or not. A few years ago Carpenter and Ross, Mansfield, Ohio, among the continent's most noted breeders, sold a young bull to a farmer. After two years Mr. Ross visited the man's place and noticed that this bull's calves were quite unusual but had not been properly cared for or grown out. He advised better care and consignment to the State breeders' sale. At the first sale four calves by this bull averaged nearly \$700 and at the last sale one calf brought \$2,250. A good sire with proper care has put him on the highway to fortune and made cattle breeding a pleasure.

The Average Farmer Horseman

On a recent visit to my home a farmer I know very well had three colts running in a nearby field. One of this trio was one of the best ordinary farm grade colts I have ever seen. At two years old he was nearly 1,700 pounds with a great top and a grand set of legs and feet. I said, "Where did you get that colt?" "Oh, I bred him from such and such a mare. He is by that big Clyde horse of—." What do you think of him? You know I have been offered \$275 for him a couple of times and I don't know but I ought to let him go. I wish I had bred more of this kind long ago. It was the stallion that did it. I know several of his colts that are nearly as good as this one." Here was a farmer who was a good horseman in the ordinary sense of the word. He could see a splint on a horse as far as he could see the horse, he seemed to know if a spavin was coming before it appeared, he knew all the unsoundnesses thoroughly, he was a good driver and had broken dozens of bad colts, he was one of the best feeders I have ever known, he had some drafty mares around 1,400 to 1,500 pounds that

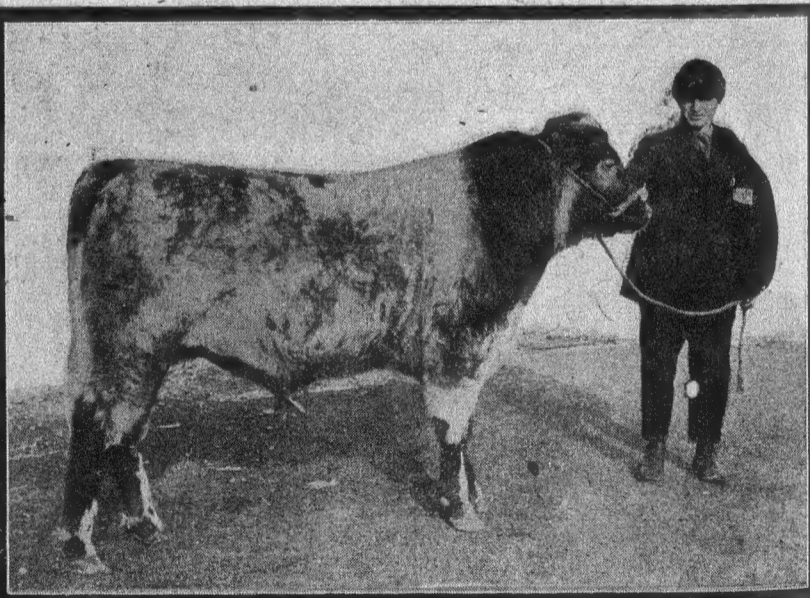
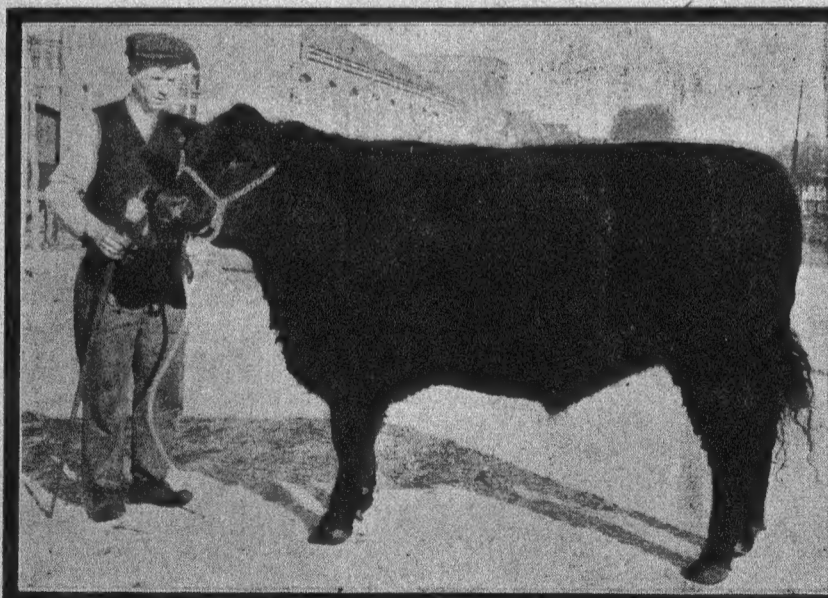
would have raised great colts, but he was eternally wedded to the light general purpose farm horse and had never experienced the real pleasure and profit from producing slashing, good big strong market toppers. This man is typical of thousands of farmers. He was an excellent farmer and a good horseman in many ways, but years of his life have been lost because he bred his mares to blood horses or light drafters or anything but the one thing that could get him what he wanted, i.e. to a good draft horse from 1,800 pounds or so up. The question of which is the most suitable horse for ordinary farm work, the light or the heavy drafter is after all scarcely pertinent. There will always be plenty of the former among the culls from even the best attempts to breed the latter.

The Importance of Masculinity

One of the great outstanding characteristics to be looked for in selecting a sire is masculinity. It is the finest indication of prepotency. A stallion with a mare's head is generally apt to be a poor breeder. A bold, strong masculine appearance is got by inheritance and where accompanied by other necessary qualifications is of great importance. This is the more important where there is a great diversity of females to be bred to. No one bull can be expected to get equally good results from all cows but the more prepotent he is the more uniform will be his offspring. I know a dual-purpose Shorthorn bull, owned in Saskatchewan, which, off a number of good but rough cows, has got the most remarkably uniform lot of calves, 75 per cent. heifers, that I have ever known any bull to sire. Nearly all beautiful dark reds with a few roans, alike in their heads, straight in their lines and wonderfully good in the udders, they are a grand object lesson in prepotency.

Individually the beef bred bull should have style, strength of every masculine character and vigor. A strong development of the neck and whole front is an excellent indication. A short head, wide between the eyes and with large nostrils, wide, strong jaw, horns not too coarse, a short thick strongly muscled neck neatly attached to the head and nicely blended into the shoulders are present in good bulls. If the neck is arched and carrying lots of hair, so much the better. The shoulders should be smoothly rounded over the top, of fair width, not rough or angular and lie smoothly into the body—a serious depression back of the shoulders or a flat, poorly sprung rib there is a very bad fault. It indicates a lack of heart girth, lung power and general vigor. Such an animal cannot produce the strongest offspring, and indeed is apt to get stock too much predisposed to disease. A great breadth and depth of chest should characterize a beef bull. The ribs should be well sprung all the way back from the shoulder to the loin and the top should be straight and strong, as should also, if possible, the underline. A cutting up at the hind flank, giving the hind quarter a shallow, light appearance, is common. Plenty of width is desirable all the way back from the shoulders to the hips, for this is where most of the high-priced meat comes in the finished animal, and a bull which does not have these features cannot get them in his progeny. A nice even covering of mellow flesh is desirable, though the amount of this carried of course all

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On the left is Glencarnock Victor 3rd, the Grand Champion Aberdeen-Angus Steer at the Brandon Winter Fair. This is a phenomenal steer that Mr. McGregor believes is as good as either of his two that won the Chicago International. On the right is Rosewood 2nd, the Yearling Shorthorn Bull by Amazing Hope. This calf sold for \$2,200 and is the highest priced home-bred bull ever sold in Western Canada. His breeder was Jas. B. Davidson, Myrtle, Man. The buyer was Colin McMillan, Winnipeg.

Municipal School Boards

A Solution of the Rural School Administration Problem in B.C.

Six years ago a prominent educationist made the statement that the twentieth century is for the country child; if this was true then it is a hundred times more true today, when civilization is pledged to employ all its resources in achieving a victorious termination to the present war. Whether that victorious issue is reached sooner or later, there can be no doubt but that at its close a strenuous period of national reconstruction and reorganization will face us, and we shall be forced to fall back more than ever before upon the basic industries for the up-building of our national life and prosperity. Our education will be colored by this fact, and the problem of the improvement of our rural schools will emerge as one of the most urgent in its demand for prompt attention. This rural school problem is not wholly educational—in the general meaning of the term, for while it involves the work of the school-room and the administration and supervision of school affairs, it has also to do with the great economic and social questions which are vital to our existence and which confront every community.

A Modern Conception of Education

It is important at the outset that we make some attempt to view the work of education from a proper standpoint: no longer is the education of the child held to consist of "pouring in" knowledge or information. It is not merely a matter of "telling" or "being told." It does not even involve the supplying or filling up of a "lack," except in so far as the normal condition of natural growth implies a lack. The education of the child is an active and constructive process. The child's condition—as regards mental life and disposition—is strictly analogous to his condition as regards his physical life, for in either case we are concerned with the question of growth, and with the responsibility of providing suitable conditions of environment so that there may be that growth which is so distinctively a feature of all animate existence.

Education, therefore, signifies a specially selected environment, the selection being made on the basis of materials and method specifically promoting growth in the desired direction. There is, moreover, today an increased regard for whatever has to do with manual labor, commercial occupations and the rendering of definite services to the community, and it is these activities that furnish the educational conditions of daily life and direct the formation of mental and moral disposition.

The consequences of accepting this view of the work of education are far-reaching. We talk of the personal influence of the teacher and of the supreme importance of employing men and women of culture (using the word in its best sense), of broad outlook and of sympathetic insight into the life and interests of the child; and we are quite right. The success of any efforts toward providing education will depend absolutely upon the calibre of the teachers we employ, and no body of trustees should regard the appointment of the teacher as anything but the most serious and important duty devolving upon them. But second only to this comes their responsibility for conditions under which school work is carried on. Not merely physical conditions of sanitation, but such matters as size of classes, grading of children into classes, provision of materials and equipment, adequate supervision of children out of school hours, organization of games and recreative exercises, provision of opportunity for training in social and community life,

By Arthur Austey, B.A. L.C.P.
Inspector of Schools, Vernon, B.C.

introduction of modern and optional branches of study, and so forth, in so far as these matters come within their purview as school trustees. And it should be noted that it is the parents and rate-payers who are ultimately responsible. Our Canadian school systems are essentially democratic and the trustees are merely representatives of the people, entrusted with the definite responsibilities in the matter of education.

In direct proportion to the amount of responsibility assumed by the people will be the value of the services rendered by the trustees; their zeal and public spirit have impelled them to serve the community as trustees, but it is for the community to see to it that a high standard of educational service is maintained.

Consolidation Sometimes Unsuitable

The enormous extent of the Dominion, with its sparse population and its widely scattered rural communities, is responsible for the existence of that most prominent feature of rural education—the isolated one-room school. Experience has shown that with a good building, proper equipment and a

farm, but will keep them on it; a system which will in every way meet the needs and conditions of our rural life. Of its advantages there is no need to speak further; the system has long passed the experimental stage, and is in successful operation at numerous points in Canada and the United States.

And yet there are undoubtedly many areas where, for various reasons, such as extreme isolation and sparseness of settlement, unusual configuration of the country and so forth, consolidation is impracticable or unsuitable, and it is these cases that demand the most careful consideration with a view to alleviating some of the disabilities under which these isolated rural schools are laboring, and of conferring upon them some of the benefits attaching to corporate effort.

Municipal Districts The Solution

In British Columbia many of the rural districts have taken advantage of legislation passed in 1897, permitting the formation, for the purpose of local self-government, of incorporated rural municipalities. Without going into the details of this measure it may be briefly explained, so far as rural districts are concerned, as follows: The government may incorporate into a district municipality any unincorporated rural locality upon receiving

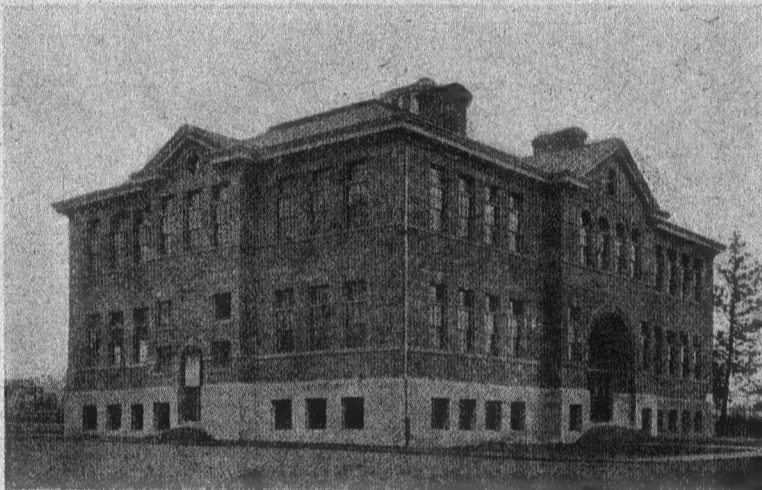
a petition signed by the owners of more than one half in value of the land so to be included; and upon the grant of incorporation municipal rights of self-government are conferred upon the district, assessment and taxation powers are vested in the municipal council and reeve and the new district ceases to be liable for provincial land-taxation. Simultaneously, under the Public Schools Act, the municipality becomes a rural school municipality district with power to elect a board of five school trustees. This board assumes full responsibility for all schools within its area, possesses the power of taxation for school purposes and continues to receive the provincial education grant based upon the number of teachers employed in its schools.

Possessing such wide powers and untrammelled by vexatious bureaucratic interference, these larger units of educational administration occupy an unique position of advantage: the central education department at Victoria practically leaves them a free hand to work out their own destinies, and as a result they have been enabled to follow divergent lines of development and even to experiment to an extent that would have been impossible under a less enlightened and sympathetic central authority.

Educational Experiments in B.C.

As instancing the variety and scope of the different methods that have characterized their administration during the last few years, the following facts will be found interesting. Some rural municipalities are trying the plan of ordinary consolidation, while one has organized a system of partial consolidation, the older children being conveyed to a central school and the primary grades attending ward schools, all being under the supervision of the Principal of the central school. Another municipality has arranged for supervision of its rural schools by an experienced male principal, who exercises control through regular teachers' meetings and visits to the schools. Another has organized a system of supervision of the schools by a "municipal inspector." Another carries on the

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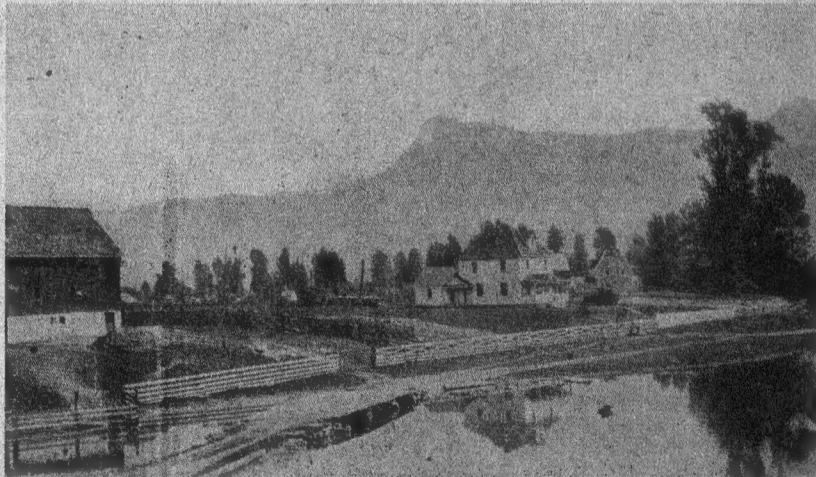


The Ellis School, Penticton Rural Municipality, B.C.

capable, sympathetic, well-paid teacher, these schools have done, and are doing, excellent work. But without under-estimating the value of such schools to the life of the community it must be remembered that their success depends wholly upon the energy, enterprise and resourcefulness of the teacher. The educational standard demanded is ever rising and the services of properly qualified teachers are with difficulty obtained, and with still greater difficulty retained. Hence the movement, so prominent within the last 10 years, towards the consolidation of rural schools, which implies the amalgamation of school districts with the object of securing (a) more effective and perhaps more economical administration, (b) a higher standard of work by the teaching staff, (c) greater advantages to the child (for whom, after all, our educational machinery exists) by reason of the facts that ordinary school subjects can be better taught; additional branches may be introduced; the social and community side of education can be emphasized and better buildings and equipment can be provided than in the case of the one-room school. Consolidation seeks to introduce a system of education which will not drive our children from the



Manual Training Applied. Boys in Manual Training Building the School Garden Fence, Saanich Rural Municipality, B.C.



An Ideal Rural Environment. View from Camp Slough, Chilliwack Rural Municipality, British Columbia

The Sealed Room

In Which Doubt is Ended and Love Comes to Its Own

By Edwin Baird

PART IV.

Yocum, throughout the recital, had stood as if carved from stone; and now the recital was finished, he did not immediately speak.

At length he cleared his throat and said, with a sorry attempt at jocularity:

"Well, old sox, I reckon this means 'good night' for me. Our partnership's busted—or soon will be. Your wife'll be handin' me my passports—"

"She's not my wife yet, and never will be, perhaps," said Tom. "She no more imagines that I want to marry her than a woman living on the planet Mars. I'll probably make an everlasting fool of myself when I pop the question, and she'll laugh at me, no doubt, and then say, in that sweet way of hers: 'Thank you kindly, sir, but I'm not in the market to-day for a farmer.'"

"If she does," flared Yocum, "she's not fittin' to marry Tom McKay."

Tom knitted his brows over that. He wasn't quite sure of its meaning, but he knew what Yocum was trying to say, and this somehow enheartened him.

He was not a bad sort of man. He had always tried to live a clean, decent life, and he was generous, good-natured, and slow to anger. And he would do anything beneath heaven—for her. Would she have him on those conditions?

With a world of anxious longing he asked himself the question, and could not answer it. Reason told him that she would; but in another moment he was afraid she wouldn't.

And at this psychological moment Yocum contributed orally to the adverse supposition.

"Tom," said he, in a sorrowful voice, abating activities with the dapple-gray mare, "marriage is a serious question."

"So is a proposal of marriage," said Tom.

"It's one time in your life," pursued the gloomy Yocum, "when you gotta go slow. You hadn't oughta rush in heedless, like as if you was askin' a gal to go with you on a Sunday-school picnic. Ought you, Tom?"

"Yes, I guess that's so. But—"

"And another thing: Matrimony's committed just once in a man's life, or leastways is s'posed to be, and if you—"

"Yes, yes," cut in Tom, a trifle irritably; "I've known all that since Pete was a pup. But I tell you—"

"Now looky here, Tom," said Yocum, moving toward his employer in a brotherly fashion, "you're goin' altogether too swift in this matter. You wouldn't buy a stud horse or a brood sow without you took your time and made sure you was gettin' full value for your money. Then why do you wanta make the greatest deal in your life without even stoppin' to think?"

"Think! As if I hadn't been thinking! I've thought of nothing else since I first laid eyes on her!"

"In other words, since eight o'clock last night. About twenty hours, all told."

"Twenty hours or twenty years, it would be all the same," said Tom. "I tell you, my mind's made up. It'll be just the same next week, next month, or next year, as it is now."

"Well, just to prove that," said Yocum, his unruffled voice contrasting with Tom's nettled tone, "why not wait a few weeks?"

There was further discussion in this vein, waxing more and more specific; and the upshot was that Tom didn't catch the four-fifty train.

A myriad things thereafter claimed his time—for the full tide of the mid-summer rush was now upon him—and the hours lengthened into days, the days into weeks, and the weeks into a month, and he did not go back to her.

There were moments when he, forgetting her, was content with his lot, unwilling to think of matrimony and satisfied all was well; but just as often there came times—times of solitude in the fields, or lonely times in the farmhouse—when he was visited by a nameless longing, when a vision of her face appeared before his mind's eye, alluring, enticing, strangely appealing; and on these occasions he was persuaded that his life was incomplete, and this bred a desire to return to her and scale the citadel of her heart.

This desire, nebulous for a space, crystallized one day in late July. It was a blazing hot Sunday, and Tom was seeking relief from the heat in the shade of the front porch, when he saw an automobile coming from the direction of the Zuckermans' farm; and then he saw the occupants were Mrs.

Adolph Zuckerman, Dora Kirk, Miss Plum, and Winifred. He also saw they were headed straight for his house.

His first thought was that he was in his shirt sleeves and collarless, and his next that he must speedily make himself presentable. But escape was hopeless. He had scarcely risen from his chair before Mrs. Zuckerman hailed him from the road, and before he could gain the front door she was tooling the car up the driveway toward the steps.

And now, putting a brave face on the matter, he was cordially extending an invitation to his unexpected callers to "come up out of the hot sun and keep cool on the porch."

Yocum, newly returned from church and therefore garbed in his best, sauntered out, was introduced to Miss Plum, and presently strolled away with her, "to show her around the ranch." A little later Dora and Mrs. Zuckerman also departed, nobody knew where.

Tom, alone with Winifred, became acutely conscious that he had neglected to shave that morning.



Starting on the First Stage of the Long Road to Berlin

Memory of this omitted duty contributed generously to his discomfiture.

A small silence, not devoid of embarrassment, promptly ensued on the vine-clad porch. It was ended by Winifred's telling him, as he had already been told by the others, that she and Miss Plum had visited the country to-day to see Dora.

"Never in all my life," she pursued, facing him animatedly, "have I seen such a wonderful change in a person. Why, Dora's another girl—not the girl I used to know, at all. And it's all due to you."

"Not to me," denied Tom, trying to hide his slippered feet beneath his chair, "but to the sunshine and her wholesome environment, and the pure country air."

"Well, anyway, it was you who gave these things to her, or at least made it possible for her to enjoy them. And we'll never be able to thank you sufficiently. I was with her that day at the hospital when your telephone message came, and if you could only have seen her, if you could only know how happy she was, how she almost wept with joy at the thought of going back to the green growing things, and the cows and chickens, and the great outdoors, you'd feel repaid for your kindness to her a thousand times over."

More talk followed, chiefly of a similar sort, and all of it distressing to Tom. Embarrassed by her encomiums, mortified by his appearance, convinced he was making a sorry impression, he could not but feel relief when at last she rose to go.

An unlooked-for delay attended her departure. Miss Plum and Yocum had wandered far afield, and only the most imperative summons—the need of haste to avoid missing the next train for Chicago—could coax them back to the automobile. Yocum, blissfully unaware of the fuss he had occasioned, stood talking with her, in a lowered tone, till the car was moving; and there was an unaccustomed

look in his eye as he watched it disappear with her toward the railway station.

Early on the following morning Tom conceived a satisfactory excuse for absenting himself for a day or two, and straightway looked up Yocum, whom he was so carefully planning to deceive. It soon became evident, though, that the deception was unnecessary.

Yocum, discovered in the barnyard, began the conversation by saying:

"Boss, if it's all the same to you, I'd like to get off for t'day. I wanta visit my folks in Springfield."

The alacrity with which the request was granted apparently delighted Yocum. At any rate, he immediately started for the railway station.

A few hours later Tom started too.

Around six o'clock on that genial evening Tom entered the gaudy "parlor" of Mrs. Stookey's rooming house, preceded by that affable woman, all friendly smiles and graciousness.

"Help yerself to the red-plush rocker, Mr. McKay. And pa-ard'n me, pl'ase, for my mistake whin last we met. 'Twas comic, sure, me callin' ye Pathrick Henneberry whin yer rale name's Tom McKay, but not onnatural, as Winifred will tell ye. I'll jist run up and tell her ye're here." She bustled importantly away.

Avoiding the red-plush rocker, he moved uneasily about the room, pausing to frown at a gay chromo or a cheap statuette of calcined gypsum. He was acutely conscious of nervous fright, and was half inclined to flee.

A feminine footstep crossed the threshold behind him, and his heart leaped and ponded riotously. Desiring to hide his perturbation, he blindly opened a book on the table and, not looking toward the door, feigned an absorption in the volume. He would let her speak first. Thus he would have the initial advantage.

However, it was only Mrs. Stookey, come to inform him with delicious tact:

"Miss Winifred's dressin' herself for to see ye, and ye're in for a bit of a wait, I'm thinkin'. She's takin' sich ilygant pains with her toilette. She wants to look her best for ye. I lift the pair of 'em—her and Miss Plum—chatterin' away like Tomtits. I niver seen 'em so excited."

Tom, who had turned as the landlady spoke, became aware that his hands still held the book, and now, for the first time he read the gold lettering thereon: "The Trimmed Lamp—By O. Henry," and promptly he was visited by a pleasurable inner glow, such as one feels upon meeting a beloved friend in a strange country.

"Have you read the stories in this book, Mrs. Stookey?"

"I have not," said she. "It b'longs to one o' me roomers, a young shippin' clerk named Marx."

"You ought to read them. They're simply immense. My foreman, George Yocum, and I have read them through, again and again. We read them aloud to each other. They deal with the romance and adventure in a city, and we agreed that the next time one of us came to Chicago—"

Mrs. Stookey, seating herself on the piano stool, ruthlessly interrupted:

"'Tis the devil's own stampin' ground—the city. Jist see what it done to poor Dora. And she so sweet and trustful whin first she came to ut. . . . Did ye know, Mr. McKay, that Winifred came from the country too?"

Mr. McKay, not knowing that, nor ever dreaming it could be true, abruptly dropped O. Henry's book, all interest in it gone, and the expression on his virile face and in his sparkling eyes persuaded Mrs. Stookey—who needed slight persuasion—to tell him the story of Winifred Snow.

How Winifred was born on an Indiana farm, and how she lived there till her mother died, and her father sold out and went to Texas, and how she had come to Chicago for a course in a business college—these and kindred matters were related by the garrulous woman with pleasure as deep as the delight of her hearer.

During this time Winifred and her room-mate were happily employed with the "ilygant" toilette, and the furnished room presented a chaotic aspect.

And now at last she stood before the crinkly mirror and, slowly turning her slender body, surveyed the finished result. Miss Plum, kneeling beside her to contribute a final touch to the skirt, now rose, removed three pins from her mouth, and

Continued on Page 40

EXECUTIVE MEETING

The executive meeting of the U.F.A. was held in the Central office, commencing on February 13, 1918, the business of the meeting being for the most part routine. The necessary arrangements were made in regard to the disposition of the life membership of the funds secured from the proposed effort to secure life membership subscriptions to the U.F.A. this year. A number of matters in connection with legislation arising out of resolutions passed at the convention were also attended to.

Secretary Woodbridge's Resignation

P. P. Woodbridge, general secretary, handed in his resignation as follows: "To the President and Members of the Executive of the United Farmers of Alberta: It is with the greatest regret that, after having given the matter careful consideration for some time past, I feel compelled to sever my connection with this association, and ask you to kindly accept my resignation as your secretary-treasurer. As you are aware the strain which I have at times perhaps imposed upon myself unnecessarily, has impaired my health to a very considerable extent and under the circumstances I feel that a complete change is necessary and in the best interests of all parties concerned. May I add that in taking this step I hope that the personal friendships which I feel have been established with the individual members of this executive may be continued and that, if in the future it should prove possible and advisable in our respective lines of work to render mutual aid in the effort to reach those ideals which we all have so much at heart, I trust that none will feel that there is any obstacle in the way of a whole-hearted and sympathetic co-operation in the work.

"Yours very sincerely,

"P. P. WOODBRIDGE."

After some discussion the executive committee agreed to accept the resignation with regret and authorized payment of three months salary, it being understood that the secretary would continue his regular duties in connection with the office until the annual report and other matters with which he was intimately connected were completed, or in such shape that they would not require further close supervision on his part.

The report of the legislative committee in regard to their visit to Edmonton was received and considered eminently satisfactory. The attitude of the premier of the province in particular came in for favorable comment.

The proposed amendments to the act providing for the establishment of rural hospitals was considered and endorsed by the executive with a resolution to the provincial government asking them to establish a few hospitals at places in the province which would appear to be suitable for the purpose, so that their practicability on a general scale might be demonstrated and that a guide for future methods in making them more effective might be secured.

FROM THE RETIRING SECRETARY

On the suggestion of many correspondents and callers at the Central office, I feel that I should perhaps at this time make a few remarks in regard to the severing of my connection with the work of the organization referred to in another paragraph on this page. It is fairly well known to most readers of this page that my health for the last two years has been none too good and from the time of my visit to Rochester, Minn., last summer, I have known that it would be necessary for me at no very distant date to take some steps which would probably mean a complete change of work with a view of rebuilding my nervous system in particular. It was not until recently, however, that I have begun to appreciate that that time might be nearer than I had thought, and I wish to give temporary expression to my appreciation of the many communications which have been sent in, both by individual members and locals. It has indeed made me feel that the six years that I have put in at the Central office, have not been altogether in vain, to know that so many regret my leaving the work. Particularly do I thank those who have in addition offered to give material ex-

pression to their appreciation of my past work.

As you will realize from the wording of my resignation as handed to the executive, I stand ready at any time to give any assistance that I can to the association. Just at the present time it is uncertain as to what my future movements will be, these naturally being influenced to some extent by my medical adviser. For a few weeks yet I still expect to be in direct touch with the work of the Central office and before I leave I am hoping to send out to the locals a formal farewell in which I may perhaps be able to express my full appreciation of all that my connection with the U.F.A. has meant to me both at the present time and in the past.

P. P. WOODBRIDGE.

MEETING AT STRATHCONA

The Strathcona Local U.F.A. held a meeting of February 23 to receive the reports of delegates who attended the convention. Very full reports were given, and great interest taken in same. All members present felt that the organization had now become a great factor in obtaining better legislation and causing more time and thought to be given to agricultural matters by our own members, both provincial and dominion. A good discussion on the matter of co-operative marketing of livestock was entered into, and the secretary advised every member to, as far as possible, sell their stock co-operatively through the Edmonton stockyards, and a resolution was passed requesting Secretary Sheppard to write an article to The Guide on co-operative selling and buying through the Edmonton stockyards, and that we make a special effort to get every member to take The Guide; that the secretary get enough sample copies of The Guide with his article in to supply one to each member, that is not now taking the paper. The matter of binder twine was taken up, and it was considered that two carloads would be required for the local. The members expressed great satisfaction at getting more representation on the executive of the Central body for the northern part of the province and thought it would help in our organization work of the present year. About 20 new names were handed in by two members, viz., E. McDonald and J. Groves.

All our old members present expressed their keen regret at the resignation of our provincial secretary, P. P. Woodbridge, and gave it as their opinion that so faithful a servant with so long a record in the work of the U.F.A. should in some way be recognized by the locals. It is well known that Mr. Woodbridge has made very considerable sacrifices in his zeal for the work, and it was thought that all the locals would be pleased to subscribe to a fund to give him a good rest and a better start in farm life to which we understand he has been advised to return on account of his health. A few dollars from each local would go a long way towards doing this, and Strathcona local voted \$5.00 to start the fund. Any local wishing to fall in line with this movement is asked to send their contribution to Mr. Rice Sheppard, secretary-treasurer, Strathcona local No. 1, Edmonton South, who will be pleased to acknowledge all receipts and turn over the funds to Mr. Woodbridge on behalf of the locals contributing. It is hoped that the response will be prompt as Mr. Woodbridge will be leaving the Central office before the end of March, and it is desirable that the presentation should be made beforehand if possible. Strathcona local, to say the least, is very sorry that our provincial secretary is compelled to leave the association and expresses the hope that he will soon recover his health and strength, also that in some way he will be able to keep up his good work on behalf of the U.F.A. It was hoped by many of the members that a large district meeting could be held in the near future and that the question of the

Alberta

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nationalization of our railways and banks could be taken up and pressed for. Every farmer present will work for greater production and it is felt the government must provide for the proper handling of the products and make the best possible arrangements for the financing of the farmers that they can do their very best in the matter. The meeting was the most interesting held for sometime. Adjournment took place at 6 p.m.

NEW LOCAL AT BLACKFALDS

E. C. Hukill, secretary of the newly formed union at Blackfalds, writes as follows:—

"Blindman Valley union is the result of a concerted spirit of progressive farmers of the Blackfalds community who wish to better their social and economic conditions, promote good fellowship and play their due part in the promotion of all things for a greater Alberta. The commercial advantages will be kept in mind, and already arrangements are being made to patronize the Alberta Egg Service. There are 32 paid-up members and 8 as yet unpaid, and before the end of March the number of paid-up members will be nearly doubled.

"The union bids well to be a great asset to the farmers, as in the past it has been difficult to get them out to attend meetings and express their views on important matters of mutual interest. All are boosters, and you may expect to hear more from Blindman Valley union in the near future.

FINE ARRAY OF SPEAKERS

We are in receipt of the following from J. A. Kearney, secretary of Olds local:—

"If anyone doubts the value of publicity and social gatherings, the doubts should be dispelled in view of what it has accomplished for Olds local. On April 3, 1917, we attempted our first banquet, and it was such a perfect success from every point we decided to have another social evening this year. On February 22, at the School of Agriculture, over 300 people gathered to enjoy themselves. The speakers were Mrs. F. L. Aylsworth, H. W. Wood, president of the U.F.A., President Reynolds of the Manitoba Agricultural College and Hon. Duncan Marshall. Our worthy president of Olds local, Jos. Stauffer, acted as chairman. The program committee were Messrs. C. K. Aylsworth, Geo. Clipperley and Prof. W. J. Elliott. Refreshment committee: Mrs. Clipperley, Mrs. Kearney, Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Fisher. Reception Committee: Messrs. C. L. Holmes, T. E. Smith, H. L. Echlin and J. A. Dodd.

"At the close of the program a resolution was passed unanimously, making this an annual meeting."

NEW HALL AT WHITE SWAN

E. T. Williamson, secretary of the White Swan Local No. 56, reports as follows:—

"Bounded on the west by Griffin Creek district, on the north by Bear Lake, and on the east and south by the mighty Peace, is that region known as the White Swan district of the U.F.A.

"Transformed from a veritable wilderness into a land of fertile fields with numerous herds of horses, cattle and swine feeding upon the luxuriant wild grasses with which the country abounds, and a contented, happy and prosperous community, is the change wrought in this section of country within the space of five years.

"White Swan U.F.A. was organized in 1917, with Joseph Walters as president. However, it was not until the beginning of the present year that the local received an impetus which knows no bounds. The local has had a number of social gatherings during the winter, and it was at one of these gatherings that the spirit of optimism broke loose, and right on the spot the money was subscribed for the erection of a new hall at an approximate cost of \$1,200. The building will be erected on the

corner of E. Oberg's farm, which is centrally located, and will be a credit to the country at large. Aside from its usefulness as a hall for the local U.F.A., it will be utilized as a public meeting place, for which the district has long felt the need.

"Although for the past two months, the roads have been all but impassable, the roll of members has been steadily mounting up, and it is the ardent hope and expectation of the new president, R. J. Lee, that the 75 mark will be reached before the spring operations commence."

With such a brilliant beginning we bespeak for White Swan a pleasant and prosperous future.

BEAR LAKE MARKET CONDITIONS

H. L. Dundas, secretary of Bear Lake local reports:—

"A small quota of our members was present at our regular monthly meeting on the 16th ult.; the marketing of wheat deterred many from attending. The greater part of the wheat has now been sold by the farmers, the grading varying considerably. In no case has No. 1 grading been received, but several have been favored with No. 2. The dry weather of last summer affected more or less most of the crops, so that although the wheat in many instances contained merits which would have warranted a No. 1 grading, still the shrunken kernels prevented the higher classification. Less than a quarter of the marketable wheat still remains in the granaries, and this inside of a few weeks will be stored in elevators, leaving only sufficient grain for seed purposes. Oats are very high in price, the elevator people paying 72 cents per bushel at present, but very little of this cereal has as yet been marketed, the farmers demanding in some cases 75 cents per bushel at the granary and in some cases obtaining this price. As the oat crop was comparatively light in yield and as the construction of the railway will cause a demand, the farmers are probably justified in refusing to sell at present except at the figure quoted.

"Pork is bringing 18 cents per pound at Peace River, but not much is being offered. With the returns from the sale of his produce, the farmer is discharging old debts, buying machinery and stocking his farm with cattle. As a result of his prosperity the individual farmer is becoming not only optimistic as to the future, but more independent and self-assertive.

"At our meeting it was decided to at once proceed with the building of a stable for the accommodation of the teams of those who attended at the functions of the hall. To raise funds towards further completing and equipping the hall a box social and dance will take place next month. Some discussion ensued as to the possibility of embarking more extensively in the hog industry, but those at the meeting felt that they were doing as much as they could to produce bacon, etc."

Red Rose and Hanna locals gave a complimentary dinner to the Women's Institute of Hanna on March 1. A splendid entertainment was provided, the songs and musical numbers being well received. The mayor of Hanna gave a kindly welcome, J. K. Sutherland gave a rousing address, which showed the president of Hanna local will be a useful man in our great campaign for organization. John Sim also spoke, pleading for a better system of co-operation between all parties, and showing how much we depend on each other in every walk of life. A very happy time followed in dancing and some games of cards. It was agreed to have a similar meeting in about a year.

Selby U.F.A. held its regular meeting in the school-house on Tuesday evening, and by way of diversion had a debate on the feasibility of Mechanical or Horse Power for farm work. Messrs. Lee Hunt, J. H. Hauser and E. M. Kreig supported mechanical power and R. F. Gaume, J. T. Rattray and N. Titus spoke in favor of horses. The mechanical power won out on a narrow margin. Tractors like automobiles have gone through the experimental stages and are finding their way everywhere just as autos have done.

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by W. N. Wood, Secretary, 404 Chambers of Commerce, Winnipeg, to whom
all communications for this page should be sent.

A LINE ON THEM

A farmer dropped in the other day with a claim which he had been following up with a powerful transportation company for several weeks, but which he had failed to have attended to. A three-minute talk from the office sufficed to state the case concisely to the proper official and to secure a promise that the matter would be adjusted at once. Next day the papers dealing with the case were presented and the claim at once paid. The farmer was astonished. "Well, that's very remarkable," he said, "I have been after this thing for weeks. You people must have a line on those fellows."

That is just the situation today. The rural population of Western Canada through the organized farmers have in a very real sense "a line on" the other interests in the country. The time is not very far past when it was quite impossible to get a line on the big corporations. The individual farmer—to put it in a commonplace way—had no show with them. Practically every time, if they were so minded, they could bluff him out of his rights. It is different today. The big companies know that the farmers are organized and represented as they were not a few years ago and that they are a force to be reckoned with, and they listen respectfully to the farmer's case presented through his organization.

A widow out on the prairie has two cows killed by a train under circumstances which she believes entitle her to payment for the loss. The railway evades her claim and she is unable to secure redress. Her case is taken up by the association and after two letters she receives her claim practically in full.

It is worth something for the rural population to have to this extent "a line on" the other interests with which they must deal. Just enough of a line to secure a reasonable degree of fair play in negotiations—for a square deal is all the farmer asks.

How much is it worth to you? Are you giving your support to the organization in proportion to its worth? Is it not your duty to help the organization to its maximum strength in order that it may help to make the square deal a universal rule.

THE ORGANIZED COMMUNITY

Who wants a community that is organized? Why shouldn't life be free, unrestricted, untrammelled, spontaneous? Who wants community machinery and regulation and officialdom? Isn't the organized community a Germanized community, and aren't we done for ever with all that kind of thing?

Such questions as these arose in the mind of an Easterner who came to Manitoba five years ago, when he was advised to go out and begin to "organize" the community in which he was to live. The questions and the objections were natural, but their point of view was a mistaken one. A community organized from without or from above (in the political sense) might be the Germanized objectionable thing which he had in mind, but when a community of its own free will and initiative organizes its elements and its forces in order that there may be fuller understanding and more perfect sympathy and complete co-operation and more satisfying life, there is no place for such objection. Freedom, initiative, spontaneity must be conserved, but these are not incompatible with consultation and collaboration, and assignment and acceptance of responsibilities in order that the common life may be enriched and enlarged.

The ideal of the Grain Growers' movement is that, that the community shall be stimulated to a social consciousness which shall issue in voluntary self organization for the common good, not in a mechanical fashion, but with full recognition of the individual and with the purpose of securing that every individual shall place himself where his particular qualifications and

aptitudes shall be most effective for personal self-realization and for community service. In this light, the "organized" community is not a fear-some thing of rules and regulations, of restriction and circumscription; but just a community governed by the principles of sympathetic neighborliness, and intelligent co-operation in the spirit of willing service and the desire that, not only all things but all men, women and children shall work together for the common good.

VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS

Three great voluntary associations in Manitoba are doing splendidly effective work and should be better known. One is the Union of Municipalities which every year discusses a large number of practical problems of local government and during recent years has been responsible for many important amendments to municipal legislation. Every progressive citizen should follow the work done by this organization. A second is the Manitoba School Trustees' association. In its annual convention this body deals with the problems of education from the point of view of those to whom the local management of schools is entrusted. With a list of some 67 local associations this organization should be known by everyone who desires the best things for our children and youth. The third is the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association. With the other two it is the power in our provincial life and its activities should be familiar to every citizen. Find out what these associations are doing and if you have opportunity of assisting their progressive efforts do not let it pass.

It may not be out of place to add that these associations should know each other better than they do. Some of their ideals are held in common by all three. Would it not be a good thing if at the annual convention of each of them the other two should be represented, not merely in the way of formal "fraternal greetings," but by speakers who would present with some fullness the ideals cherished and the work being done by the body he represents. The three should move toward practical and efficient co-operation for the common good.

COMMERCE AND AGRICULTURE

As this page goes to press an important meeting is being held in Regina following the meeting of the Canadian Council held there on March 11 and 12. This is the committee of commerce and agriculture and represents a coming together of the leaders of the farmers' movement with representative business men of Canada with the definite purpose of discussing matters of mutual interest and concern. Grain Growers confidently believe that the things they are seeking are things that may be submitted to the completest scrutiny and that will bear discussion from any and every angle. Hence they welcome the opportunity of presenting their case and the considerations by which it is supported, in the hearing of those whose interests have generally been regarded as conflicting or antagonistic. Getting together and publicity are two widely accepted principles today and Western Canada will look for practical results from the conference being conducted these days in Regina.

MUNICIPAL MEDICAL SERVICE

The following amendments were made to the Municipal act of the province at the recent session of the legislature: "The Municipal Act," being chapter 133 of the revised statutes of Manitoba, 1913, is hereby amended by inserting immediately after section 580 thereof the following section:—

580A. The council of any municipality may pass the first and second readings of a by-law providing for the engaging of a qualified physician at a salary, to care for the residents of the municipality free of charge to them

upon receipt of a petition of at least fifty of the ratepayers of the municipality, asking for the making of such appointment, and then submit the proposed by-law to the vote of the ratepayers in the manner in which, under sections 355 to 385, inclusive, of the said act, by-laws for raising money are submitted.

If such by-law is approved by a majority of the ratepayers who actually voted thereon, the council may then finally pass such by-law and, after passing same, may by by-law or resolution appoint any qualified physician at such a salary and upon such terms as may be agreed upon to give free medical attendance to all the residents of the municipality who may require the same.

A WORKING DIRECTOR

The adjective in the title should not be needed. The fact that an association has elected a man or woman to the directorate ought to be abundant guarantee that the individual is a worker and will take the director's job seriously. But it must be confessed that here and there we find people who regard the position of director as merely honorary and not involving any particular responsibility. As our associations get more experience they will gradually weed out the directors who (to use a colloquialism) "lie down on the job."

There are many—increasingly many—working directors. A little time ago a local association had been planning its work, arranging its territory for canvassing and unwittingly omitted to assign any special territory to a certain director. At next meeting he drew their attention to the omission, saying, "You didn't give me a field. But I am going to have a field and cultivate it too." And he set out to commend the association and its work and its ideals to a Ruthenian settlement lying within a few miles of his home. And he is succeeding in interesting his Ruthenian neighbors, getting them into touch with this great Canadian rural life movement as one of the things that will most effectively help them to interpret and realize the spirit of Canadian life. He is the kind of man the association needs supremely today, in order that it may come to its own. Is each of your six directors on the job of attracting the largest possible membership to your branch? Between now and seeding is the best opportunity of 1918.

RAVENSWORTH LOCAL

The Ravensworth branch enjoyed a visit from W. I. Ford, the district director, on February 26. Mr. Ford addressed the meeting on the Grain Growers' movement and its work and emphasized the necessity of strengthening the local numbers in order that the movement as a whole may have the place it should have in the nation's life. He drew attention to the fact that the association welcomes people entirely independent of what their nationality or creed may be.

MANITOBA GAME LAW

At the recent session of the legislature some changes were made in the laws governing the Manitoba Game Protection Act. The resident trappers license fee was increased to \$2.00. In order to export any head, horns or antlers the fee is 25 cents each, and a fee of 10 cents for each hide or scalp of any of the animals mentioned in section 3. Sportsmen, hunters and others making shipment of game within the province shall manifest the contents of shipment together with number of license on which game was shot. Fur traders license now expires on September 30. The section relating to non-resident license fees has also been amended: British subject: big game license, \$15, game bird license, \$10. Other than British subject: big game license, \$25; game bird license, \$25.

In order to help overcome the sugar shortage a campaign is being conducted in Eastern Canada for increased production of maple syrup and sugar. It is estimated that the resources of the country in these products are less than 25 per cent. utilized.

LIFE MEMBERSHIP CONTEST

To the Local Secretary: W. J. Newman, president of the Belle Plaine local has very generously offered a cash prize of \$50 to the local which secures the largest number of paid-up new life members during 1918.

Rules

The life memberships secured at our recent convention will not count in this contest. But otherwise, all life memberships secured since January 1 will be credited to the local to which the life members belong, whether the applications were received from the local secretary or otherwise. Another condition is that there shall be no agreement in any local that any part of the \$50 prize money shall be rebated to the members as payment in part, or whole, for the life membership fees. The life memberships must be secured irrespective of any possibility of rebates being made out of the prize money.

Value of Life Members

We are now having a very rapid increase in membership and we want to make sure that these new members will become permanently interested in our association. There is no better way to insure this permanent interest than to have these new members become life members. We do not become very much interested in anything until we put something into it, and the more we invest, the greater our interest. In order to insure a permanent membership, we need to have a large percentage of our members life members. Our members will help to promote the permanency of their own organization by making this special campaign for life members successful. Our special campaign for members on the annual basis closes on March 20. Let us devote the last ten days of March to a big campaign for life members.

1918 Fees May Be Deducted

Prior to May 1, we will allow 1918 fees to be credited in part payment on new life memberships. So, when you remit the life membership fees for new life members whose 1918 fees have already been paid on the annual basis, you may take credit for the 50c. for each such member which you have previously remitted. But it will assist us in adjusting these items on our books if you will remit the full \$12 in each case and take your credits when you are next remitting the fees for annual members. To secure this adjustment, the full amount of the life membership fee must be remitted by May 1, 1918.

Now let us all get busy on this special life membership campaign and see which local will win the prize money.

H. H. McKINNEY,
Superintendent of Organization.

CAMPAIGN NOTES

Rosthern local, organized January 15, 1918, already has over 130 members and is still going strong. The new local in Regina has nearly 100 members, over one-fourth of whom are life members; and the Regina members are just getting started to work. The Vanguard local had 179 paid-up members in 1917, and they are out for that Standard Efficiency prize. They will double their membership if the extra people can be found, but of course, there is a limit to all things. Davidson paid for 225 and Young 287 during 1917; we are holding our breath to see what increases they will report. Shaunavon has 160 now and is coming right along. They are having a big membership rally about March 15, at which they expect President Maharg, Director Craigen and other speakers. But time would fail us to even mention all the locals which are pushing the campaign for membership. The efforts of the smaller locals are just as much appreciated, and all that is desired is that each local shall do its best within the limits of its field. The following other locals are deserving of especial mention: Superb, Ormiston, Senlac, Avonlea, Parkbeg, Beaver Flat, View Hill, Cantuar, Horse Lake, Balcarres, Ridgeford, Eagle Bank, Lily Plains, Rouleau, Girvin, Quinton, Laird, Langham, Shackleton, Edzell, Blytheswood, Glenside, Mossbank, McDonald Creek, Sagathun, Eastview, Valor, Dafoe, Carnduff, Ailsa Craig, Normanton, Thistledale, Warmley, Wood-

Saskatchewan

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by J. B. Musselman, Secretary, Regina, Sask., to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

row, Beaver Valley, North Gully, Wynyard, Strongfield and Riverhurst.

ADVANCE! NORTH GULLY

The following letter recently came to hand from the North Gully local, from which we judge the members intend to get down to some real business. "Advance" is to be their watchword for the coming year, and we wish them every success in their efforts. The letter follows:

It is our intention to hold a rally meeting on January 2 at our regular meeting place. Will you please send direct to James Almond, Lloydminster, Sask., any information on "What the S.G.G.A. has accomplished," especially facts relating to the action taken by the association in the fixing of price on wheat at \$2.21 instead of \$1.30, as was suggested at Ottawa at first. We wish him to give a short address on this subject. We are looking forward to hearing more regarding "The most successful competition" and trust that full instructions will reach us.

GUY F. W. MERRY.

Secretary-Treasurer.

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND

The following subscriptions were realized for Belgian Relief Fund on Grain Growers' Sunday:—

Cardell G.G.A., \$7.50; Rocanville, \$27.25; Maverick, \$2.85; McTavish W.G.G.A., \$47.26; Spring Creek, \$16.65; Cardell, \$2.00; Minot, \$24; Poplar Park, \$5.50; North Gully, \$11; total, \$144.01.

GIRVIN IN THE CAMPAIGN

Our members in various parts of the province are awaking to the necessity of making a thorough study of the live questions of the day, and are lining up for debates and educational work generally. We have just received the following letter from the Girvin local, from which it will be seen they are following suit not only in this direction, but also in the Increased Membership campaign. We shall follow their efforts with interest, and look for good reports in the near future. The letter follows:—

"At our meeting on Saturday one of our delegates thought it would be impossible to attend the convention, so we had a number of ladies join our association. At this meeting we decided to send Mrs. W. Tanner, as a lady delegate, in the place of Mr. Ed. Maham, who was formally appointed. We are putting on a campaign for membership during this month and hope to double our present membership. What would you suggest in the way of good interesting subjects for debates in our association meetings?"

F. B. FRASER,

Sec'y. Girvin G.G.A.

WAWOTA ADOPTS SLOGAN

The Wawota farmers are adopting a slogan which might very well be adopted by the farmers of other districts, viz.:—"Every Wawota farmer a member of the S.G.G.A." They have appointed a committee to go after every farmer in the district, and they mean to get them. Here is the secretary's letter on the subject:—

"We had a very successful meeting this afternoon. There were over 20 members present. A committee was appointed to canvass the whole district for members, and our slogan is 'Every Wawota farmer a member of the S.G.G.A.' The success we meet with, you will know of later on.

"The carload of twine which we are ordering will be sure to bring in some new members."

A. W. BORRETT,

Sec.-Treas., Wawota G.G.A.

A WRONG IDEA CORRECTED

An idea seems to be prevalent that the Special Study Committee is, as one writer expresses it, a "persistent, con-

sistent, and insistent advocate that G. G. locals should hold their meetings on Sundays." This is an altogether wrong impression. Possibly that matter has not been made sufficiently clear in The Guide week by week; but if our people read the Special Study Program carefully when it was placed in their hands they would see that it read "Week beginning December 2nd," etc. This was, of course, a Sunday, but, it was never intended as a recommendation that the meetings should be held on Sundays. That day was given merely as a kind of starting point for the week. It was out of the question to fix on any particular day for the meetings. Local circumstances make it necessary that this point should be decided by the locals themselves, hence our recommending the "Week beginning December 2nd" as above mentioned. However, the committee will keep the point in mind in issuing future programmes.

S. W. YATES,

Sec'y. Special Study Committee.

BEAVER VALLEY ORGANIZED

A new local has just been organized in the Driscoll Lake district, to be known as the Beaver Valley local. As this local was organized too late to be represented at the recent convention a copy of the convention handbook was sent them, and will no doubt be of great assistance to the members in making known the work and principles of the Central association. The secretary's letter is as follows:

"We have organized a local to be known as the Beaver Valley local, six miles south of Driscoll Lake, and our Post Office is Cadillac, Sask. Our officers so far elected are: President, Mrs. Frank Selander; vice-president, Mr. James Green; sec.-treas., Mr. Julius Stoen.

"We remit herewith half of our membership fees, which is \$11.50."

This is the second local reported recently which has a woman president.

SOVEREIGN ANNUAL MEETING

On February 2 the members of the Sovereign G.G.A. held their annual meeting, and the following officers were elected for the year 1918: President, John Goodwin; vice-president, Frank Piercey; directors, Phil Dicke, Ray Uptigrove, Ray Thornton; Fred Kissack; sec.-treas., D. A. MacLennan.

There are a good many of our members away for the winter and so we have not received their membership fees yet, but I am enclosing the amount due Central on the members that have joined up to the present time.

D. A. MacLENNAN,

Sec'y. Sovereign G.G.A.

PROGRAM IS APPRECIATED

Our convention program this year has evidently come in for a great deal of appreciation. Three thousand copies of the program were printed, and the supply is already exhausted. Over 2,000 of these were of course distributed at the convention and a large number have been sent out in answer to enquiries and also to locals which were unable to be represented at the convention. The program contains a fund of information with regard to the work of the association, which will prove of great value in informing our members of what the Central is doing for their benefit. Practically every local should now be in possession of one or more copies, and we trust that good use will be made of them during the next twelve months for propaganda purposes.

OUT TO DOUBLE MEMBERSHIP

In a multiplicity of counsellors there is wisdom, that is supposing the counsellors are themselves wise. That idea was acted upon at the convention just closed by calling together those specially interested in organization work,

and it was pleasing to see how large a number there were. It is evident, however, that the fund of new ideas is not yet exhausted, and here is a new way to carry on the membership drive, suggested by the secretary of the Normanton G.G.A. This plan is for each member to pay up two dollars, and get one dollar back from the other fellow who so far has been an outsider. We shall be interested to see how it works. Mr. Blampied writes as follows:—

"Please forward me by return mail three dozen membership application cards together with the same number of membership cards. With regard to the recruiting campaign I might say that the feeling of this local is that if the fee is raised we shall lose a large number of our present members, especially those who have been members only for a year or less. We are adopting the following plan which we believe is far better than appointing committees, for it will be the ruling topic until every man and woman is a member.

"The idea is that when a present member renews his 1918 fee, instead of paying one dollar he will pay two, and will be given one of the above cards with which to get the new member and get his dollar back. Of course we are not making this compulsory, for there may be some members who do not have sufficient interest in the work and would not care to pay the \$2.00 and canvass for one member. We are, however, hoping with the above plan to more than double our present number.

"R. G. BLAMPIED."

HELP FOR THE RED CROSS

Our people are doing nobly in the matter of patriotic contributions, and we are pleased to give recognition to the following which have come to hand:—\$46 which was handed in at the convention by J. W. Scarrow, secretary of the Lost Child local, Lacordaire, and \$200.70 the proceeds of a basket social promoted by the Holdfast G.G.A. and forwarded to the Central office by the secretary Wm. C. Maerz. Both these amounts are to be credited to the Red Cross fund.

GENEROUS CONTRIBUTIONS

Generous contributions continue to be received at the Central office, to be applied to the various patriotic funds, and we have pleasure in giving publicity to the following, which have recently come to hand, viz.: Mazenod G.G.A., \$67, and Surbiton, \$16.50, to be applied to the Red Cross fund; McDonald Creek G.G.A., \$30, and Davidson Co-operative Association Ltd., \$50, to be applied to Belgian Relief; and contributions of \$8.50 and \$76.35 from the Coteau Plains and Little Woody G.G.A.'s respectively, as donations to the Patriotic fund.

HORSE LAKE G.G. ANNUAL

The annual meeting and great social re-union of the Horse Lake local was held at the home of Mr. Hans Aamodt and was a great success, 30 members being enrolled for 1918, including 13 women and two life members.

A good program was arranged for 1918. Donations were made to the legal fund and the Red Cross society. A very enjoyable lunch was provided by Mrs. Aamodt and was greatly appreciated by all. Three delegates were also appointed to attend the annual convention at Regina.

FRED IRONSIDE, Sec'y.

BELLE PLAINE SUPPORTS FUND

The following letter has come to hand from the Belle Plaine local endorsing the decision of the convention that each local should contribute the sum of \$5.00 to the Emergency Fund, better known as the Fighting Fund, viz.:—

At a meeting held by our local today, the following resolution was passed: We, the members of Belle Plaine local, heartily endorse the assessment of \$5.00 per local for legal emergency fund. Our delegate to annual convention drew our attention to this matter today.

CHAS. HARTLON, Sec.



Cuts Cost of Construction

Taxpayers everywhere have found that lower construction and maintenance costs result from using the Adams Grader, which, by leaning all its weight against the load, moves much more dirt with less power. The

ADAMS ADJUSTABLE Leaning-Wheel GRADER

is guaranteed, in actual road building or maintenance, to move more dirt with less power (mold board scouring and without side draft on the power) than any other grader of same length blade.

The economy and efficiency of the ADAMS Adjustable Leaning-Wheel Grader can be PROVED by TEST on your own roads, before a sale is made. Write for free, illustrated catalog.



UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD.
WINNIPEG REGINA SASKATOON CALGARY

Take NO Chance!

Be Sure You Are Right Then Go Ahead

If you raise a crop it will have to be threshed, so you cannot afford to take any chances on an old "has been" feeder on your separator. You need the BEST, for the success of threshing depends upon the feeding. PROPER FEEDING results in fast work, freedom from break downs and delays, and assures a successful finish to the year's work. Don't take our word for it—read what the users of the GARDEN CITY FEEDER have to say.

Maple Creek, Sask.,
Nov. 27, 1917

The Garden City Feeder Co., Ltd., Regina, Sask.

Dear Sirs:—

Your feeder does all you claim it to do. I am well satisfied with the feeder I got last fall. I have threshed all kinds of grain, and it does the work fine. It feeds the machine better than a man can feed it. I have had no bother, bought no repairs, and it is just as good as new. I have threshed with all kinds of feeders, and the Garden City Feeder is the best one. It cannot be beat to do the work. I have no cleaning up to do after I am through with a job.

I am going to advise all threshermen to put on a Garden City Feeder.

Yours truly (Sgd.) MAGNUS LOSETH.

Can you say as much for the feeder on your machine?

THE GARDEN CITY FEEDER CO. Limited
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SEND FOR FREE CATALOGUE

Managing The Hired Man

Methods that are Solving the Help Problem on Western Farms

USE BUSINESS METHODS (First Prize Article)

We have simmered the method of hiring farm hands down to about the following: Make a written statement of the work to be done. State all details or as many as will give a clear distinct idea of what is to be done, such as the time to feed teams and harness them; time of breakfast; time to begin milking, to feed hogs and calves; time to start work on the field and to quit for noon; time allowed for dinner; time to be in field in the afternoon and quit; time for supper, milking, chores and bed-time. Stipulate that there is to be no running about nights except Saturday night, and that no smoking, drinking or low language is allowed. Be very particular about wages for trial month if a stranger is hired; also for harvest and threshing, two months or by the day. Discount if he fails to fill his time. Make the statement very full, varying it to suit skilled and unskilled and semi-skilled labor; limited to six, seven, eight or nine months or for a year or a number of years. When the applicant has read it, say just how much will be paid for this kind of work. Make the wages all that can be given. Do not auction off the job nor accept an offer. Do the business along recognized business lines—"that is our price for the work." It will easily be seen that this plan begets confidence in the applicant; that he has to do business along business lines. It helps to stop a man hawking about and setting himself up at auction. We find it helps matters very much in making a permanent contract. Men who accept a job on such terms are men who will do the best they can, fill in their time honorably and stay for years. Our last man stayed five years and was more stimulated by the ideal business way of dealing than by any other consideration. At the end of a year he had a "chunk" of cash and put it out at interest at eight per cent. This inspired him to save. He was liberal all the same. He became popular with the young folks. At the end of five years his interest was \$225, and now he is married and has a quarter section. This is the second young man who stayed five years and is making good. They saved nothing until they hired under the above plan. We have a young fellow under development at present. He has been with us two years and will stay on, barring conscription, when he becomes of age. The plan gets us good, steady men and boys. Of course, when they have proved up and become a unit of the farm, the plan becomes flexible and they become as interested in everything as we are.

These are some of the letters received in the competition on The Management of Hired Help. They outline methods that practical farmers have found successful in securing and retaining satisfactory hired help.

or flatter. It is no good and will do harm. Just give him a little heartfelt praise. Take hold of the plow and go around. Show and explain the defects and show how to remedy them. Compare the good points of his furrow slice with yours. This kind of encouragement establishes a man's confidence in himself; perhaps shows him that he is on the right line and so on. Give praise, but do it in such a way that it does not go direct. Speak it to his friend or to someone who will be sure to communicate it to him. Whenever extra jobs have been done and so on, make him a present, a premium other than cash. Last spring an elderly hen of ours suddenly came from "nowhere" with fifteen fluffy, B.P.R.'s; one was lame. Says Mrs. F.: "Harold, if you rear that chick it will be yours." He immediately took over the care of the lot. "Lamey" became a laying pullet. Harold drove a bargain with Mrs. F. and got a big fat rooster. Mrs. F. dressed and stuffed it for him to take to Winnipeg for his and his mother's Christmas dinner. That boy's pride, ecstasy and exuberance were unbounded. A \$100 bill would not have given him a tenth part of that pleasure. Such attentions have a sort of enthusiastic affect on human nature. Be sure, however, that such recognitions have been merited, not earned. There are a few things that must not, under any circumstances, be done. Do not scold, find fault or rate. Do not "bully," irritably order, and so on. Simply treat a hired man as a partner, for after all, such he is. A great many employers fall short by airing the faults and shortcomings of their help before children, neighbors, even gossips. It should be an absolute law of the employer that it must not be done. The "airing" is sure to find its way to the ears of the "aired," not in its simple form but magnificently embellished. Such is dreadfully annoying and discouraging to the man. Nothing will upset him like that. He does not get it in anything like a truthful form. As he turns it over in his mind he adds to its exaggerations. Even if he outwardly appears to turn it down, set it aside, it unnerves him physically, mentally, morally. If of a low and weak moral stamina, he will worry even to becoming unbalanced mentally and may go so far as to wreak some kind of vengeance. All men have some redeeming features. Therefore, praise the good, but smother the bad. Praises given to merit will lift a man, a platoon, a battalion, a regiment, an army to triumph and victory. This system is the greatest force today in holding the belligerent armies face to face on the battlefields of Europe. Practice it on the hired help on the farm.

How to Treat a Hired Man.

Treat hired men humanly. They are not brutes. They have failings of course. Most men have a finer nature; deep, inward thoughts, sentiments, ambitions to excel and to please; fears lest they are not doing the best they can or ought to do. Inwardly a hired man is asking questions. "There, I've broken off a plow from the gang, struck a sunken stone, horses rather wild, what will the boss say?" He naturally worries, feels bad, can't afford to pay for it; a horrid phalanx of thoughts rave in his inner self. What is to be done in such a case? Of course, the boss will be "riled," annoyed, perhaps a "little mad." The man detects this, gets a little rattled, makes a muzz in explaining matters and so on. The boss. The first thing for him to do is to get perfect control of himself. Speak not a word. Give the man a chance to explain the accident exactly as it happened; size up the situation and say, "It is near noon, put the team in, and feed them. Go to the shop and you'll find a new standard. By that time I'll be back. If not, take off the mould board and put it on the standard and I'll be here in time to help put the whole on the frame." Do not find a word of fault or scold in any way. The man was not to blame, and if he was,

treated thus, he will take care next time it will not be his fault. The chances are the man will become intensely interested and painstaking in all his work. He at once feels he is a valued unit in his employer's business. There are many ways of handling men and many things to leave absolutely undone or unsaid. A man at times goes so far as to lose confidence in himself, becomes disgusted with his work. "It is not properly done," he mutters to himself, "I'll never learn to plow right." See to it that he gets a word or so of encouragement. Be sure not to spoof

or flatter. It is no good and will do harm. Just give him a little heartfelt praise. Take hold of the plow and go around. Show and explain the defects and show how to remedy them. Compare the good points of his furrow slice with yours. This kind of encouragement establishes a man's confidence in himself; perhaps shows him that he is on the right line and so on. Give praise, but do it in such a way that it does not go direct. Speak it to his friend or to someone who will be sure to communicate it to him. Whenever extra jobs have been done and so on, make him a present, a premium other than cash. Last spring an elderly hen of ours suddenly came from "nowhere" with fifteen fluffy, B.P.R.'s; one was lame. Says Mrs. F.: "Harold, if you rear that chick it will be yours." He immediately took over the care of the lot. "Lamey" became a laying pullet. Harold drove a bargain with Mrs. F. and got a big fat rooster. Mrs. F. dressed and stuffed it for him to take to Winnipeg for his and his mother's Christmas dinner. That boy's pride, ecstasy and exuberance were unbounded. A \$100 bill would not have given him a tenth part of that pleasure. Such attentions have a sort of enthusiastic affect on human nature. Be sure, however, that such recognitions have been merited, not earned. There are a few things that must not, under any circumstances, be done. Do not scold, find fault or rate. Do not "bully," irritably order, and so on. Simply treat a hired man as a partner, for after all, such he is. A great many employers fall short by airing the faults and shortcomings of their help before children, neighbors, even gossips. It should be an absolute law of the employer that it must not be done. The "airing" is sure to find its way to the ears of the "aired," not in its simple form but magnificently embellished. Such is dreadfully annoying and discouraging to the man. Nothing will upset him like that. He does not get it in anything like a truthful form. As he turns it over in his mind he adds to its exaggerations. Even if he outwardly appears to turn it down, set it aside, it unnerves him physically, mentally, morally. If of a low and weak moral stamina, he will worry even to becoming unbalanced mentally and may go so far as to wreak some kind of vengeance. All men have some redeeming features. Therefore, praise the good, but smother the bad. Praises given to merit will lift a man, a platoon, a battalion, a regiment, an army to triumph and victory. This system is the greatest force today in holding the belligerent armies face to face on the battlefields of Europe. Practice it on the hired help on the farm.

Sask. J. E. F.

CONSIDERATE TREATMENT PAYS (Second Prize Article)

I have had good success as regards hired help and that is my reason for writing this letter. One reason for my success, I was a hired man myself and I think the years I worked out did me a great deal of good. Now I want to say right here with all seriousness the hired man is the most important problem farmers have. Find a satisfied hired man and you will find a prosperous farmer and vice versa. Remember I speak from a hired man's point of view. A hired man exercises a great

influence over the children in the place he works. So I say to all farmers, be very careful of the man or men you hire. I start out and look for a good man and I pay him good wages. I do not believe in making any very tight bargain because I well know if I am getting a good man he can very easily and quickly save me far more than any little sum that should be between us. Just think that when you place a man with four horses and a binder or seeder that you simply place \$1,000 in his hands. I farm a half section and I don't require a man very badly during the winter but I take no chances and I always, when possible, engage by the year. I find it pays even if you have little to do for a few months during winter. A good man will make up when he does get out in the field for any time lost during very cold weather. Do not send your man to the bush when it is 30 below; let him do the necessary chores and clean stables when it is very cold. I believe in arranging work to suit the weather during winter and have inside jobs for cold days. If there is nothing for the man to do let him come into the house and sit down and smoke or read. Do not make work for the man. I know farmers who make it a point to get even with the poor hired slave to, as they say, get his wages out of his hide. They make it a point to send him to the bush on the coldest days and keep him out plowing on the wettest ones. I say these farmers will never get good men to work for them. We all know how hired men tell everybody they meet how so and so treated them. I always make it a point to give my man a nice, cheerful bedroom and good food. I treat him as one of my own children. I find this encourages him to be clean himself and he tries to make himself worthy. Don't treat your hired man as a slave; treat him as an honorable gentleman and you will find that if he is a man at all he will respond and try to do his best. I never order a hired man. I always ask him and often ask his advice. In this way I get him interested in my farm and the management of it and I find by doing this I can go away, and my man simply takes my place. Study your man. Some men do better by having their own way, but if the employer is careful he will watch and by careful management get the best that is in a man. Try to keep your man satisfied. If he wants to go home on Sunday give him a horse, and if there is a horse to feed do it yourself. Don't compel him to stay at home on Sunday just because there are a few chores to do. I will close by saying that there would not be so many farmers without men today if in the past hired men had got a little more consideration.

Sask. **ERSKINE ANDERSON.**

HOUSE AND SHARE OF PROFIT (Third Prize Article)

When purchasing labor, the transaction to be just and fair must be of mutual and equal advantage to both parties in the transaction. This rule applies to all business. If a man purchases a furnace, it is because he prefers warmth and comfort to the money expended; the merchant, having several furnaces, prefers the money that he might buy other and for him more necessary articles. They both gain advantages. If the transaction is to be just and fair then the advantages must be equal. To solve the question of farm labor, this same rule must apply.

In an effort to apply this rule the following plan is suggested. Before proceeding, however, I will state the fundamental axiom upon which the whole scheme rests, which unfortunately is not too well understood, viz., that the interests of the farmer and hired man do not conflict. They are mutual. Grant this and a scheme can be built up; without it, "the best concerted schemes are vain, and never can succeed."

The scheme is this, taking a three-quarter section farm as an average. The man, of course, will be hired for the year, preferably and patriotically he should be a married man. This requires a small house which could be built on one of the quarter sections not too far from the barn, the house to have a fenced garden and small outbuildings

attached, suitable for keeping a hog and chickens, that the man may desire to own. Then guarantee the man a minimum wage of say \$500 to \$600 and cottage, the hired man to provide his own fuel, board, etc. In addition give the man as a bonus (or war bonus) 25 per cent. of all receipts over and above all expenses.

Let us say expenses on the farm such as, hired man's and owner's wages, interest on capital, insurance, seed, threshing, casual labor, feed, etc., amounted to \$5,000, and the crop was 3,000 bushels of wheat, making receipts at \$2.00 per bushel, \$6,000. This gives a net profit of \$1,000, which would give the man a bonus of \$250. The casual help may board with the hired man, thereby permitting his wife to make a little pin money as her sister has the privilege of doing in the city.

The percentage of course is not rigid but may be changed according to local conditions or based on a sliding scale according to net profits. In any case the advantages to both farmer and hired help should be equal.

To enumerate the advantages of some such scheme over the old method of hiring single men for seven or eight months at a stated wage:—

The scheme eliminates anxiety on the part of the employer, for the stock, etc., would be cared for during his absence as well as when present.

It encourages independence and self-respect on the part of the hired man. His home life, with his own garden, would be independent, as all homes should be. He would have self-respect, because he would be consulted and encouraged to use his best judgment in matters pertaining to the farm work. He would feel free to attend G.A. meetings, school meetings, etc.

It supplies a bond of interest in the farm and forms an attachment that will ripen into permanency.

It encourages production on the part of the hired man as well as the employer.

It gives the hired man an interest in his work instead of merely an interest in his wage, causing him to work extra, and exchange work with neighbors in busy seasons to save expenses and meet the scarcity of labor.

Both farmer and hired man share in the profit and loss, thereby cementing the bonds of friendship.

The wages of the hired man increase as the cost of living increases. If the price of wheat increases, so does the cost of living; the bonus would also.

It eliminates discontent, discord and distrust, and creates contentment, cordiality and confidence.

VALUES OF FARM LANDS

The average value of farm land for the whole of Canada, including land improved and unimproved, together with dwelling houses, barns, stables and other farm buildings, is approximately \$44 per acre as compared with \$41 in 1916, according to the latest report of the Census and Statistics branch at Ottawa. The average value by provinces is as follows:

Prince Edward Island	\$43.70
Nova Scotia	33.60
New Brunswick	28.80
Quebec	53.00
Ontario	55.30
Manitoba	31.00
Saskatchewan	26.00
Alberta	26.70
British Columbia	149.00

In the last named province the higher average is due to orcharding and fruit growing.

Increase in Wages

The average wages paid for farm help during the year 1917 have increased substantially since 1916 and have again reached the highest level on record. In many instances they are double what they were before the war. For the whole of Canada the wages per month of farm help during the summer, including board, average \$63.63 for male and \$34.31 for female help, as compared with \$43.23 and \$22.46 in 1916. For the year 1917, including board, the wages advanced \$610.60 for males and \$364 for females, as compared with \$397 and \$228 in 1916. The average value of board per month is returned as \$19.44 for males and \$14.79 for females as compared with \$17 for males and \$13 for females in 1916.



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Case 9-18 Kerosene Tractor

A Tested Tractor Is Best and Cheapest

Most farmers know that. Most farmers know how costly it is to experiment.

Case has an experience of 76 years in the power-farming field, and this experience has taught us that our policy of selling only tried and true products is right.

Case Kerosene Tractors have been in the process of development for 26 years, and when you buy one you become the owner of a tried and proven tractor. You do not have to experiment.

From official tests, and from records kept by thousands of farmers owning Case Tractors, it is now an established fact that Case Tractors are most economical in the long run. The cost of fuel per acre is low and upkeep at a minimum. We will be glad to furnish you the evidence to prove these facts.

Case Kerosene Tractors come in four sizes: 9-18, 10-20, 12-25, and 20-40. So there is a size for every farm.

We have a very interesting catalog regarding Case Kerosene Tractors which will be sent free upon request. It contains a lot of valuable data in addition to giving you an opportunity to know the leading tractors.

J. I. CASE THRESHING MACHINE CO., Inc.

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948 Erie St., Racine, Wisconsin

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PRINCE ALBERT, SASK.

Farmers' Financial Directory

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Every quality of a sound investment
is contained to an unusual degree in

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Safety of Principal—Regularity of Income—Ready Marketability.
Add to these qualities the high interest rate, and no more desirable investment can be found. The amount available is very limited.

Denominations: \$100, \$500, \$1,000

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We buy and sell bonds for our own account and any statements made with reference to bonds sold, while not guaranteed, are our opinion based on information we regard as reliable, being data we act upon in purchase and valuation of securities.

Public Confidence

Assets under Administration:—

1917 - - - - - \$69,100,000

1918 - - - - - \$76,700,000

Write for our 1917 Report

National Trust Company Limited

323 Main Street, Winnipeg

ALLAN S. BOND,
Assistant Manager

D. H. COOPER,
Manager

ESTABLISHED 1875.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

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For a couple of Thousand Dollars in settlement of a Life Insurance Policy is always appreciated by a widow.

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Write for Particulars giving date of birth

The Western Empire Life Assurance Company
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THE INCOME TAX ACT

Before March 31 each person must make, on a prescribed form prepared by the Finance Minister, a statement of his income, in order that the newly enacted income tax may be properly levied against him. This tax is collectable for the year 1917, and these forms were to have been sent in to the Taxation Branch, Department of Finance, before the 28th day of February. On account of delays in the preparation of the forms, however, this has been set back a month so that the forms are now supposed to be forwarded to Ottawa before the 31st of March. These forms may be secured from the Dominion Government Taxation Office, Winnipeg, Regina or Calgary. The income tax applies to professional men or women, business men and women, farmers and all others included under the provisions of the Act. The following shows the schedule of taxes which must be paid:—

Income	*Unmarried persons	All others
\$ 1,500		
2,000	20	
3,000	60	
4,000	100	40
5,000	140	80
6,000	180	120
7,000	240	180
8,000	300	240
9,000	360	300
10,000	420	360
11,000	510	450
12,000	600	540
13,000	690	630
14,000	780	720
15,000	870	810
16,000	960	900
17,000	1,050	990
18,000	1,140	1,080
19,000	1,230	1,170
20,000	1,320	1,260
25,000	1,920	1,860
30,000	2,520	2,460
40,000	3,920	3,860
50,000	5,320	5,260
75,000	10,070	10,010
100,000	14,820	14,760
150,000	29,320	29,260
200,000	43,820	43,760
250,000	58,320	57,260

*Unmarried persons includes widows or widowers without dependent children.

The super tax which is applicable to married and single, and which is considered in the above compilation, is as follows:—

2 per cent. on incomes from \$6,000 to \$10,000.

5 per cent. from \$10,000 to \$20,000.

8 per cent. from \$20,000 to \$30,000.

10 per cent. from \$30,000 to \$50,000.

15 per cent. from \$50,000 to \$100,000.

And 25 per cent. from \$100,000 upward.

For corporations and joint stock companies the income tax is 4 per cent. on income above \$3,000, the super tax does not apply to them.

It will be noticed that incomes of \$1,500 and under are exempt, and on each of the incomes above that amount \$1,500 of the income is exempt. Hence on a salary of \$2,000 to an unmarried man taxes are levied at the rate of 4 per cent. on \$500, making a tax of \$20. On an income of \$3,000 taxes are levied on \$1,500, making a tax of \$60. No tax is levied on incomes of married men under \$4,000.

What Income Means

The income means the annual net profit which can be computed as wages, salary, or other fees or returns. It includes profit from a trade or commercial or financial undertaking directly or indirectly received by a person. It includes the interest, dividends or profit directly or indirectly received from money at interest upon any security or from stocks, or any other investment, whether such gains or profits are divided or distributed or not. It includes the income from any other source except that acquired by gift or bequest. It includes the income from, but not the proceeds of life insurance policies paid on the death of a person insured or payments made or credited to the insured on life insurance.

The Minister of Finance may allow for depreciation or expenditure of a capital nature for renewal or for the development of the business. Allowance may be made for amounts paid by the taxpayer during the year to the Patriotic and Canadian Red Cross funds and other patriotic and War funds approved

Whether you are young or old you should make your will. Get a Bax Will Form. Ask for Bax and the rest is simple. Full directions and specimen will. Thousands in use. At stationers, 35c.

In the Case of Small Estates

There is great need for the safeguarding of the few thousands that the average man leaves, because it is all that stands between the widow and poverty. If an inexperienced or a careless Executor has the placing of that all important legacy there is the danger of an unsound investment being chosen, thus sweeping away the sole barrier between the dependent family and poverty.

Placed with The Canada Trust Company, that estate would be conservatively and safely handled and the revenue each year absolutely assured.

THE CANADA TRUST COMPANY

THE Huron & Erie MORTGAGE CORPORATION

(UNDER SAME MANAGEMENT)

COMBINED ASSETS, OVER \$24,000,000

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The Great-West Life Assurance Company were providing particularly attractive policies it would not— for eleven successive years—have led all Canadian companies in the amount of business written in Canada.

UNLESS the funds were invested at an exceptionally favorable rate it would be impossible to pay the unequalled profits that are being paid to Policyholders.

UNLESS strict economy prevailed, the advantage of these high earnings would be lost.

These and many other points of vital interest to those looking for the best in Life Insurance, are referred to in the Twenty-fifth Annual Report of

The Great-West Life Assurance Company

Dept. "I"

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SUN LIFE KEEPS GROWING

THE results of operations for the year 1917 show a continuance of the notable expansion that has marked the career of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada. In Assets, Income, Surplus, New Business and Total Business in Force substantial increases are recorded over the corresponding figures for previous years.

RESULTS FOR 1917

Assets at December 31st, 1917.	\$90,160,174.00
Increase	7,211,178.00
Cash Income	19,288,997.00
Increase	789,886.00
New Assurances issued and Paid for in Cash.	47,811,567.00
Increase	5,039,270.00
Assurances in Force at December 31st, 1917.	311,870,945.00
Increase	30,436,245.00
Profits paid or allotted to Policyholders	1,560,389.00
Increase	449,488.00
Profits paid or allotted to Policyholders, in past five years	5,224,963.93
Total Payments to Policyholders, 1917.	8,840,245.00
Payments to Policyholders since organization	\$69,094,316
Assets held for Policyholders	90,160,174
Premiums received since organization.	\$159,254,490
Payments to Policyholders and Assets held for them exceed the premiums received by:	153,861,226
Undivided surplus at December 31st, 1917, over all liabilities including capital	\$5,893,264
	8,550,761.00

THE COMPANY'S GROWTH

YEAR	INCOME	ASSETS	LIFE ASSURANCES IN FORCE
1872	\$ 48,210.73	\$ 96,461.95	\$ 1,084,350.00
1887	477,410.68	1,312,504.48	10,873,777.69
1897	2,238,894.74	7,322,371.44	44,983,796.79
1907	6,249,288.25	26,488,595.15	111,135,694.38
1917	19,238,997.68	90,160,174.24	311,870,945.71

The Company takes this opportunity of thanking its policyholders and the public generally for the continued confidence and good-will of which the above figures give such strong evidence.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

1871

HEAD OFFICE MONTREAL

T. B. MACAULAY, President

1917

D. J. SCOTT, Manager Manitoba Division, Winnipeg.
A. F. HARWOOD, Manager South Sask. Division, Regina.
H. S. POTTER, Manager North Sask. Division, Saskatoon.
A. McTEER, Manager South Alberta Division, Calgary.
D. N. McLEAN, Manager North Alberta Division, Edmonton.

HAIL AGENTS WANTED

Throughout Alberta and Saskatchewan

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Anton Mickelson
Prairie Chemical Co. Can. Ltd. Anton Mickelson
WINNIPEG CANADA Manager

The 32nd Annual Report of the Miniota Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company 1917 Beulah, Manitoba

DIRECTORS' REPORT

To the Members of the Miniota Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company:—

Your directors take pleasure in presenting to you the Thirty-Second Annual Report of the business of your company for the year ending December 31st, 1917.

The past year has been the best in the history of the company, not only has our amount of risk increased by over Three-and-a-half Millions, but our losses are lower than last year's, and as a result our assets have increased considerably.

The amount at risk on December 31st, 1917, was \$22,563,487, as compared with \$19,044,236 last year, being an increase of \$3,519,251, which is as we have before stated the largest increase in business which the company has ever had.

Your total assets now amount to \$419,277.83, as compared with \$363,140.71 of last year being an increase of \$56,137.12 and the cash assets show as being \$91,021.84, an increase of \$12,184.19.

The losses of 1917 amount to \$37,441.02, being less than was paid during 1916, although the amount at risk is considerably greater.

During the past year your directors have invested in War Bonds to the amount of \$25,000, and you will find the first payments on these bonds given in the list of expenditures.

We find that the majority of policyholders do not take the trouble to read their policies. This is very unwise, as all members should know the conditions on which their policy is issued. We would call your special attention to the permits attached to all policies issued by our company. These permits provide for the use of Gasoline Engines, Gasoline Lighting Systems, Acetylene Lighting Systems and Electric Lighting Systems, subject to certain conditions, stated in the permit, and it is the duty of all members to see that these conditions are kept.

There appears to be an idea among a number of our members that if they let their premiums fall in arrears, the policy is automatically cancelled and their liability ceases. This, however, is not so. Under the Mutual Fire Insurance Act of Manitoba, the liability of the company ceases as soon as a policy is in arrears for non-payment of premiums, but the liability of the assured still continues, and he is liable for all earned premiums, and any subsequent assessments which may be levied on his premium note.

Retiring directors are Messrs. M. G. Doyle, A. Doig, J. M. Lyon and W. M. Taylor, all of whom are eligible for re-election.

We have had the books of the company audited by the company's auditors, and herewith submit their report on the same.

Respectfully submitted,

J. A. FRAZER, President.

H. E. HEMMONS, Treasurer.

RECEIPTS, 1917

Balance in Banks, January 1st, 1917	\$21,410.74
Balance in Treasurer's hands, January 1st, 1917	120.33
Received on Assessments, 1917	35,321.54
Received on Assessments, prior years	4,652.24
Received on Cash System Premiums, 1917	10,709.55
Received on Cash System Premiums, prior years	371.75
Received on Fixed Payments, 1917	16,263.29
Received on Fixed Payments, prior years	438.95
Interest on War Bonds	250.00
Repayment on Investments	2,167.98
Interest on Investments, Real Estate Mortgages	3,921.77
Sundry Interest	296.95
Received from Rentals	700.00
Received from Re-insurance	2,381.74
	\$99,006.83

EXPENDITURE, 1917

Rebate on Re-insurance	356.00
Investments in Real Estate Mortgages	2.80
Adjustment of Losses	313.47
Invested in War Bonds	11,073.37
Commissions to Agents	8,578.88
Caretaking, Maintenance	205.42
Fuel and Light	414.62
Law Costs	57.58
Losses prior to 1917	2,124.81
Losses of 1917	35,315.21
Postage, Telegrams, Express and Exchange	1,191.20
Petty Expenses	117.31
Printing, Stationery and Advertising	762.98
Rent and Taxes	328.46
Re-insurance	3,970.52
Rebates	270.19
Salaries	5,890.00
Directors' Fees	415.40
Auditors' Fees	309.00
Travelling Expenses	1,611.65
Balance in Union Bank, December 31st, 1917	12,222.31
Balance in Northern Crown Bank, December 31st, 1917	13,227.24
Balance in Treasurer's hands	250.41
	\$99,006.83

ASSETS, 1917

Amount due on Assessments, prior years	1,848.72
Amount due on Assessments of 1917	6,515.63
Amount due on Cash System Premiums, prior years	115.94
Amount due on Cash System Premiums of 1917	859.32
Amount due on fixed payments, prior years	207.49
Amounts due on fixed payments of 1917	416.12
Office Furniture as per inventory	659.36
Residue of Premium Notes, Unassessed	318,792.77
Real Estate, as per inventory	8,410.29
Invested in Real Estate Mortgages	31,774.90
Interest Accrued thereon	8,748.69
Invested in War Bonds	11,073.37
Deposited with Saskatchewan Government	9,657.27
Balance in Union Bank, December 31st, 1917	12,222.31
Balance in Northern Crown Bank, December 31st, 1917	13,227.24
Balance in Treasurer's hands, December 31st, 1917	250.41
	\$419,277.83

LIABILITIES, 1917

Re-insurance Reserve	\$ 8,642.97
Losses Notified, but not paid	2,098.84
Commissions due to Agents	2,750.47

COMPARATIVE TABLE SHOWING INCREASE IN AMOUNT AT RISK IN FIVE YEAR PERIODS

December 31st, 1887—Amount at risk	\$ 467,509.00
December 31st, 1892—Amount at risk	1,126,502.00
December 31st, 1897—Amount at risk	1,492,971.00
December 31st, 1902—Amount at risk	2,720,745.00
December 31st, 1907—Amount at risk	4,574,262.00
December 31st, 1912—Amount at risk	10,302,978.00
December 31st, 1917—Amount at risk	22,563,487.00
Amount of New Business written in 1917	4,364
Policies issued in 1917	11,014
Total Policies in Force	22,563,487.00
Total Amount at Risk	2,048.00
Average Amount of each Policy	

BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR 1918

James A. Frazer, Pres., Beulah, Man.	B. W. Brethour, Hamiota, Man.
Gilbert Bowman, Vice-Pres., Miniota, Man.	W. M. Taylor, Isabella, Man.
M. G. Doyle, Beulah, Man.	B. Henderson, Cardale, Man.
Andrew Doig, Birtle, Man.	J. Oliver Fraser, Hamiota, Man.
J. M. Lyon, Beulah, Man.	Geo. Carefoot, Virden, Man.
F. J. Collyer, Welwyn, Sask.	M. G. Doyle, Secretary-Manager.
J. E. Lynch, Arrow River, Man.	H. E. Hemmons, Treasurer.

by the Minister of Finance. Personal and living expenses are not included. Corporations and joint stock companies, no matter how created or organized, pay the normal tax upon an income exceeding \$3,000, but are not liable to the super tax shown in the above schedule. Persons carrying on business in partnership are liable to the income tax only in their individual capacity. Assignments of property or income to wife or husband, as the case may be, or any members of the family, does not relieve one of the necessity of paying the tax.

Exemptions Allowed

The following incomes are exempt: that of companies, commissions, or associations not less than 90 per cent. of the stock or capital of which is owned by a province or municipality; incomes of religious, charitable, agricultural, educational institutions; boards of trade and chambers of commerce; incomes of labor organizations; benevolent and fraternal beneficiary societies and orders; incomes of mutual corporations not having a capital represented by shares; incomes of clubs, societies and associations operated for social welfare; civic improvements, pleasure, recreation or unprofitable purposes, no part of the income which goes to the benefit of stockholders or members; the incomes of insurance, mortgage and loan associations operated entirely for the benefit of the farmers approved by the Minister; the income derived from bonds or other securities of the Dominion of Canada is to be exempt from any income tax imposed in pursuance of legislation enacted by the Parliament of Canada; the military and naval pay of men who have been on active service overseas during the present war. Employers or others having the disposal or payment of annual salaries or incomes exceeding \$1,500 to one married person and \$3,000 to others, shall be responsible to the Minister for the collection of this tax and the rendering of a separate and distinct return to the Finance Department of the payment. Unless notice is filed by the individual to the firm in which he is employed at least thirty days before the tax is due, no exemption is to be allowed.

Penalties—Form Being Prepared

For not making returns within the proper time, all persons required to make such returns will be liable on conviction to a penalty of \$100 for each day during the period in which default continues. Those making false statements, any returns or information asked for shall be liable on conviction to a penalty not exceeding \$10,000 or six months in prison. Unless return is made the Minister may determine himself what tax is due to be paid by the person failing to make the return. Certain boards of referees to act somewhat in the same way of the Court of Revision, will be appointed by the Minister. Complaints of overtaxation may be made to this board.

A special form, it is understood, is now being prepared to assist farmers in making their returns. This should be ready for distribution at an early date. It would now seem to be impossible to make all returns before the time set for sending them in and, doubtless, consideration will be made by the government of this. As soon as more detailed explanations are available regarding methods of making proper calculations they will be published in The Guide.

CANADA'S TOTAL GROSS DEBT IS \$1,996,393,359

Ottawa, March 7.—Canada's net debt stood at \$1,010,780,470 on February 28, an increase during February of \$13,251,263. The total gross debt of the Dominion on February 28 was \$1,996,393,359. Total assets were \$985,612,889. War expenditure during February declined as compared with the figure for the same month last year. Last month it was \$19,424,711; in February, 1917, it was \$23,285,988. Total war expenditure for the 11 months' period to the end of February was \$207,849,726.

Revenues show an increase. In February, 1918, the revenue was \$21,225,872, as compared with \$17,513,473 in February of last year. Expenditure on account of consolidated fund was



Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation

Money to Loan

For terms of twenty years (when shorter terms are not preferred by the borrower) repayable by equal annual payments which include both principal and interest—the surest and cheapest plan yet devised for the gradual extinction of a debt.

For further information apply to

GEO. F. B. HARRIS, Manager
Manitoba Branch, Winnipeg, Man.

W. E. MASON, Manager
Saskatchewan Branch, Regina, Sask.

W. T. CREIGHTON, Manager
Alberta Branch, Edmonton, Alta.

Don't Be Afraid

to insure your life for what it
is worth, at least \$5,000



Our new low-rate contract, the Protection and Savings Policy is what you need. Write to-day for pamphlet.

Excelsior Life Insurance Company

EXCELSIOR LIFE BUILDING
TORONTO — CANADA

NORTHERN CROWN BANK

HEAD OFFICE, WINNIPEG

Organized in Western Canada in 1905

Capital (Authorized).....\$6,000,000
Capital (Paid up).....1,431,200
Reserve and Undivided Profits.....920,202

LOANS ON GRAIN

We are prepared to make loans to responsible farmers on the security of threshed grain or against bills of lading.

Loans Made at All Branches
Branches Throughout the West

When Writing to Advertisers Please
Mention The Guide

The Weyburn Security Bank
Chartered by Act of the Dominion
Parliament
HEAD OFFICE **Weyburn, Sask.**
Nineteen Branches in Saskatchewan
H. O. POWELL, General Manager

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LIMITED
NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made by United Grain Growers Limited, formerly The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited to Parliament, at the next session thereof, for an Act amending chapter 80 of the Statutes of 1911, and amending Acts, for the following among other purposes:

To empower the company to guarantee the contracts, debts and obligations, both present and future, of Public Press Limited, and of any company, the shares, bonds, debentures or securities of which are held or may be held by United Grain Growers Limited and to provide that section 125 of "The Companies' Act" shall not apply to company.

Dated at the City of Winnipeg, this 23rd day of January, A.D., 1918.

BONNAR, TRUEMAN, HOLLANDS & ROBINSON,
Solicitors for applicant.

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LIMITED
AVIS est donne par le present qu'une demande sera faite au parlement, a sa prochaine session, par la compagnie dite "United Grain Growers Limited," autrefois "The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited," afin d'obtenir un acte modifiant le chapitre 80 des Statuts de 1911 et les lois modificatrices du dit chapitre, pour les fins suivantes, entre autres:

Donner le pouvoir a la compagnie de garantir les contrats, dettes et engagements presents et futurs de la compagnie dite "Public Press Limited," et de toute compagnie dont les actions, obligations, debentures ou valeurs sont detenues ou pourraient etre detenues par la United Grain Growers Limited, et faire provision que le section 125 de l'Acte dite "The Company's Act," n'obtiendra pas a la compagnie.

Date a Winnipeg, ce 23e jour de Janvier, A.D., 1918.

BONNAR, TRUEMAN, HOLLANDS & ROBINSON,
Procureurs de la requerante.



Synopsis of Canadian Northwest Land Regulations

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, who was at the commencement of the present war, and has since continued to be, a British subject or a subject of an allied or neutral country, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion Land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for District. Entry by proxy may be made on certain conditions. Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of land in each of three years.

In certain districts a homesteader may secure an adjoining quarter-section as pre-emption. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Reside six months in each of three years after earning homestead patent and cultivate 50 acres extra. May obtain pre-emption patent as soon as homestead patent on certain conditions.

A settler after obtaining homestead patent, if he cannot secure a pre-emption, may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

Holders of entries may count time of employment as farm labourers in Canada during 1917, as residence duties under certain conditions.

When Dominion Lands are advertised or posted for entry, returned soldiers who have served overseas and have been honourably discharged, receive one day priority in applying for entry at local Agent's Office (but not Sub-Agency). Discharge papers must be presented to Agent.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for

When Writing to Advertisers Please
Mention The Guide

\$11,823,497 in February of the present year in comparison with \$12,581,954 in February, 1918.

MINIOTA FIRE INSURANCE CO.

The annual report of the Miniota Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of Beulah, Man., for the year ending December 31, 1917, presents some very satisfactory figures. Insurance written grew from \$19,044,236 in 1916 to \$22,563,487 in 1917, an increase of over 18 per cent. Total assets have increased from \$363,140 to \$419,277, a growth of over 15 per cent. The losses paid during 1917 amount to \$37,441, which is less than in 1916, though the amount at risk was considerably greater. Last year \$25,000 was put into war bonds. It is worth noting that this is a very old company having begun business in 1887. The following figures in five year periods of increases in risks written are indicative of the growth of the company:—

Dec. 31, 1887—Amount at risk	\$ 467,509
Dec. 31, 1892—Amount at risk	1,126,502
Dec. 31, 1897—Amount at risk	1,492,971
Dec. 31, 1902—Amount at risk	2,720,745
Dec. 31, 1907—Amount at risk	4,574,262
Dec. 31, 1912—Amount at risk	10,802,973
Dec. 31, 1917—Amount at risk	22,563,487

This company in its report calls attention to a point members of fire insurance companies should keep in mind and it is this: There appears to be an idea among many that if they let their premiums fall in arrears, the policy is automatically cancelled and their liability ceases. This however, is not so. Under the Mutual Fire Insurance Act of Manitoba, the liability of the company ceases as soon as a policy is in arrears for non-payment of premiums, but the liability of the assured still continues, and he is liable for all earned premiums, and any subsequent assessments which may be levied on his premium note.

DOWN ON TITLES

At a joint meeting of Farmers' Clubs held in York Township, Ontario, recently, the following was unanimously passed:—

Whereas the present world war is the latest and most desperate struggle of the people against feudalism; and

Whereas offensive feudal titles, such as knight, baronet and baron, are, notwithstanding, still imported into our country, with the connivance or consent of the federal government; and

Whereas these titles are a menace to our democracy, threatening it with the social cleavages of the old world, as well as with the intolerable evils historically allied with aristocratic insolence, influence and privilege; and

Whereas these titles have not infrequently been sought or purchased by men who have covertly exploited the people of this country, or have openly shown their contempt for the public welfare, thereby rendering the said titles doubly ominous and obnoxious; and

Whereas, with commendable promptitude, in order to render their own democracy immune and inviolate, the Washington government have just made it illegal for an American citizen to receive any such objectionable title; therefore resolved:

First—That it is the duty of the government at Ottawa forthwith to prohibit all further traffic in the titles aforesaid; to cancel such as have not been gratuitously bestowed for conspicuous public or philanthropic services; and by statute to decree the extinction of any remaining hereditary titles with the death of the present owner.

Second—That it would probably aid in making the world safe for democracy to decree that all future governors-general of this Dominion shall be selected from the ranks of untitled statesmen.

Third—That copies of these resolutions be forwarded to the premiers of Canada and Great Britain and to the press.

It is stated in military quarters in Winnipeg that no definite information is available as to when Class 2 will be called out. Military men state that they understand that Class 1 will be cleaned up before the next call is made. The opinion is expressed that categories B and C are likely to be taken—although it is stated that the services into which these men could go are not requiring re-enforcements at present.

\$2.21 WHEAT

and its relation to
FARM LANDS

Our Trust Estates must be wound up and the following "Specials" may appeal to the Land Seeker:—

- 1.—570 acres, at end of Street Railway in St. Charles Parish, good buildings, beautiful river frontage, large cultivation. Only \$150 per acre.
- 2.—867 acres, Parish of St. Francois Xavier, north side of Assiniboine. Only \$50 per acre.
- 3.—240 acres, at Prairie Grove, building and cultivation. Good well. Only \$50 per acre.
- 4.—160 acres, 8 miles from Tymbalt, driving distance from Winnipeg, splendid summerfallow ready for seed. \$40 per acre.
- 5.—170 acres, near Oakville, one mile of frontage on Assiniboine. \$30 per acre.
- 6.—480 acres, near Elie, beautiful prairie; black clay loam. \$25 per acre.
- 7.—480 acres, near Carberry, buildings and cultivation. Bargain, \$12 per acre.
- 8.—640 acres, near Forget, Sask., partly cultivated. \$12.50 per acre.
- 9.—1,920 acres, near Lipton, Sask., raw prairie. A bargain, \$15 per acre.

TERMS: 20 per cent down, Balance in Six Equal Yearly Payments.

The Standard Trusts Company
Standard Trusts Building, 346 Main Street
Winnipeg

NORTHWESTERN LIFE POLICIES

Head Office: WINNIPEG

"INVESTMENT AND PROTECTION"

Representatives Wanted Everywhere. Farmers Preferred.

INCOME TAX REPORT

All married farmers with incomes of \$5,000 or over, and unmarried farmers with incomes of \$1,500 or over will have to make out a report for the government for Income Tax purposes. The penalty for making out a false report is a fine of \$10,000 or six months in jail, or both, so it is important that the report should be accurate. We can help you make out this report by mail. Write us to-day. Do it now, so you won't have to stop in the midst of seeding to do it.

Garbutt Business College
CALGARY

Hardy Alfalfa Seed

Grimm Alfalfa Seed Grown in Alberta

The Hardest known Alfalfa. Practically no danger of winter killing with this seed. Guaranteed pure Grimm.

WRITE FOR PRICES AND SAMPLES

Canada Land and Irrigation Co. Ltd., Suffield, Alta.
W. A. McGregor, Superintendent of Farms.

MORE WORK FROM YOUR HORSES

Heavy spring work takes the surplus flesh from the horse. His collar no longer fits. His neck and shoulders chafe and gall. He can't do his full share of work and you lose money. Prevent these evils by using TAPATCO Pads.

A NEW AND BETTER HOOK ATTACHMENT

Consisting of wire staple, reinforced with felt washer (note where arrows point). This gives the hook a better hold and prevents pulling off. The weakest point is made strong and life of pad greatly lengthened.

Look For The Felt Washer.

SOLD BY DEALERS EVERYWHERE

The American Pad & Textile Company

Chatham, Ontario, Canada



Pat. in U.S. Dec. 1, 1914.
Pat. in Can. Apr. 6, 1915.

17 ^{95 ON TRIAL}
Upward
American
FULLY GUARANTEED
CREAM SEPARATOR

A SOLID PROPOSITION to send new, well made easy running, perfect skimming separator for only \$17.50. It skims warm or cold milk. Makes heavy or light cream. Bowl a sanitary model, easily cleaned. Different from picture, which illustrates larger capacity machines. See our easy **Monthly Payment Plan**. Shipments made promptly from Winnipeg, Man., Toronto, Ont., and St. John, N. B. Whether dairy is large or small, write for handsome free catalog and easy payment plan.

AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO.
Box 3210, Cambridge, N. Y.



WANTED RAW FURS

We need them in our business.

We are Manufacturers, not Middlemen, therefore, we can pay highest prices, give prompt returns and fair grading.

The Largest Custom Tanners in the West. We buy our furs in Western Canada; make them up in Western Canada; sell our goods in Western Canada.

A post card will bring our price lists.

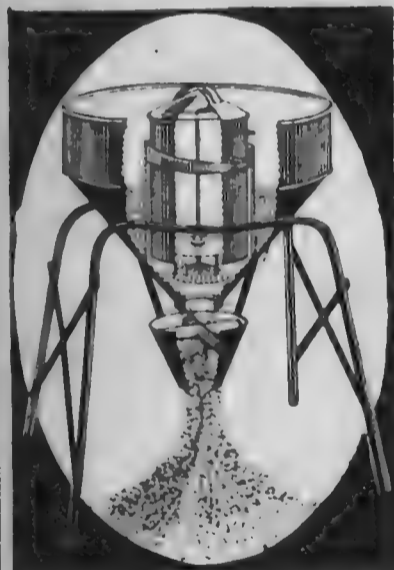
SHIP TO

The Wheat City Tannery
BRANDON, MAN.

Tannery: 1st Street and Pacific Avenue
Phone 3369

Office and Fur Dept.: 134 Ninth Street
Phone 3372

Treat Your Grain With **"Jumbo" Pickler**



All metal, efficient and compact. Capacity, 125 bushels per hour, five-bushel hopper, seven-gallon tank, clear passage of solution; no pipes to clog.

Price, \$17.00 in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, and \$18.00 in Alberta. If not handled by your local dealer, write.

WINNIPEG STEEL GRANARY AND CULVERT CO. LTD.

WINNIPEG

REGINA

Harness Your Ford
for Greater Production



PATRIOTIC PROFITABLE
4-Horse Tractor power guaranteed, cheapest obtainable. Best for its cost. Easily operated by woman, girl or boy.

Agents Wanted Where Unrepresented
Write for Particulars

Western Accessories Ltd.

Moore Light Bldg., 1459 Albert St.
REGINA, SASK.

Farm Machinery

The need of ordering farm machinery repairs now and not leaving it until nearly seeding time is imperative. No farmer has a right to expect any implement dealer to have a huge stock of supplies on hand waiting for the farmer to come in and get them. It is the duty of the farmer to let the implement man know ahead just what he requires. The demand for steel is too great at present and its cost too high for the dealer to keep a big surplus stored away awaiting contingencies. Manufacturers are short of material and may not be able to replace broken parts in time if they are not ordered immediately. Every day should be repair day until machinery is put in shape. In United States the government has recognized the importance of farm machinery by giving the raw materials from which it is made a rating of B1 on the railways, second only to munitions. This is so that farmers will not be delayed in receiving their new machinery. The part of the farmer is to do his ordering just as quickly as possible.

EFFICIENCY OF MILKING MACHINES

The Dominion Experimental Farms Branch at Ottawa in a recent Circular, No. 13, advocates the milking machine as a partial solution of the labor problem. The principal facts brought out by this pamphlet are set down below:—

There has been in the minds of many dairy farmers a great deal of prejudice against the use of a mechanical milker, but the present is no time to let prejudice stand in the way of increased production. Every dairy farmer

power, labor in caring for engine and washing machines, interest on investment, and ten per cent. depreciation on machine, would amount to approximately \$225. The above is approximately one-third of what the farmer is at present paying his hired man, where board is not taken into account. Divided between 30 cows, this brings the running expenses to two cents per cow per day.

The average hired man will not milk more than seven cows per hour, which, at 25 cents per hour, costs 7.2 cents per cow per day for hand-milking. One man with a milking machine can milk 20 to 25 cows per hour, which brings the total cost of machine-milking, including the above-mentioned daily running expenses, to 4.5 cents per cow per day. This is a saving of considerably over one-third and in a large herd would enable the farmer to dispense with at least one, if not two, men; or it would liberate these men for other important lines of increased production. It also enables one man to milk many more cows than it is physically possible for him to milk by hand.

Not only does a machine decrease the cost of milking, but it gives uniformity in milking. All cows are milked in the same manner every day, and every good dairy farmer knows this is important and that it is hard to obtain with the general run of farm hands. A machine when properly installed and equipped with a reliable source of power is always there ready for work. Breakdowns are comparatively rare and usually easily remedied. Wear and tear is not excessive, considering the nature of the machine, and provided the latter is given proper attention.



A Home-made Tractor that Performs a Great Variety of Services on the Farm

with a herd of 12 or more cows should consider seriously the installation of a milking machine. The experience of an ever-increasing number of practical farmers, coupled with that of a number of the Experimental Farms and Stations, goes to prove that these machines are decidedly advantageous.

The average cost of installation, taking into consideration the five most popular machines on the market, would be about \$500 for an outfit to milk four cows at once. Such an outfit would be large enough for a 25- to 35-cow herd. For a 20-cow herd a 3-cow outfit would be sufficient. For a 12- to 15-cow herd a 2-cow outfit would be sufficient. For each reduction of one unit in the installation there will be a reduction of approximately \$100 in the cost price. This brings the average cost price to \$16.60 per cow for the large herd; \$20 per cow for the medium-sized herd; and \$25 per cow for the small herd. This in turn goes to show that while the cheapest installation for work done is with the large herd, nevertheless the first cost is not excessive in the case of a small herd.

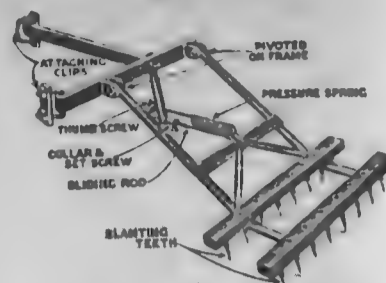
Cost of Operation

The annual cost of operation for a 25- to 35-cow outfit, including repairs,

Efficiency of Operation

Of more importance, however, than

The Ideal Harrow



The best, lightest, most efficient, and practical Harrow Attachment on the market. Fits any high lift gang plow. No extra horse necessary, no dragging while turning, the harrow rising with the plow when leaving the furrow. By simply tightening the spring any desired pressure may be used on the harrow.

You cannot afford to be without one of these harrows this spring—they pay for themselves several times over, by saving labor and conserving moisture.

Guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction on any kind of land, no matter how wet or stony. Price **\$13.50** delivered at your station.

The Ideal Harrow Co.
Foxwarren - Man.



A Paying Investment

All Year Round The "Favorite" ensures highest possible returns every churning—because it is scientifically made to accomplish this result. Proof lies in the fact that it is used by the greatest butter producers all over the world. The Reason is the mechanism is so perfect, so smooth, and because it's made of selected oak, which does not chill like glass or crockery.

Maxwell

Favorite Churn

has the unique bow-letter with adjustable handle—movable to centre, right, or left, as desired. Ask your dealer.

MAXWELL LIMITED, Dep. U. St. Marys, Ont.

FULL LINE OF GUARANTEED

PLOW SHARES

12-in.	\$3.25 each
14-in.	3.65 each
16-in.	3.95 each

When ordering, give numbers and letters stamped on back of plow shares, also name of plow.

Engine Gang Shares, all makes, each \$4.50
Harrow Teeth, each .07
Steel Boss Harrows, 24 ft. wide, with draw bar, 30.00

Canadian Stover Gasoline Engine Company Ltd.
BRANDON - MAN.

Saves Time
Saves Work
Saves Money
Does the Work

Burn off that Stubble!

Lightning Stubble Burner

WRITE TO THE MAKERS
The Gladstone Lyon Co.
Winnipeg - Calgary

the cost price or make of the machine, comes the question of efficiency of the operator. Handling the machine is a job for the farmer, his son, or some hired man who has an interest in the success of the machine and the cows. For best results the operator must be quick and quiet, with an eye for details, know the machine and the cows and adapt one to suit the other, giving each its proper share of attention at the proper time.

The milking machine will sometimes take the place of an extra hired man, so hard to obtain now. Unlike the hired man, it is always ready to work. It relieves the farm of much of its old-time drudgery. The work of the machine is noted for its uniformity from day to day and it is now recognized as a good investment. One man, with a milking machine can milk 20 to 25 cows per hour, which would require three men at hand-milking.

RAISING WATER IN PUMPS

Atmospheric pressure limits the height to which water may be raised by suction. The atmospheric pressure at 5,000 feet is approximately 12.2 pounds per square inch, where at sea level it is approximately 14.7. The mercury barometer at sea level runs about 30 inches and at 5,000 feet runs about 25 inches. The water barometer at sea level is about 34 feet and the water barometer at 5,000 feet elevation runs about 28 feet. You notice that I say about, because the atmospheric pressure varies at all places and sometimes we have a high barometer or heavy atmospheric pressure, and other times a low barometer or light atmospheric pressure.

Theoretically water can be pumped by suction to the height of the water barometer, but in practice this is not the case, because it is impossible to get a perfect vacuum by means of an ordinary pump, consequently, at an elevation of 5,000 feet, about 18 feet, I would say, would be the limit that water could be raised by means of suction, and even this is excessive.

In the installation of any pumping plant the attempt should be made to place the pump as close to the water as possible in order that the suction lift may be made, as small as possible.—E. B. House, Colorado Agricultural College.

SCRAP METAL IN CANADA

The Canadian Government has passed several regulations and orders respecting the price, sale and storage of scrap iron and steel, rags, waste and various other metal materials, as well as steel and iron. The Minister of Customs has authority to fix the price for scrap, and a supervisor will be appointed to enquire into the location and distribution of such materials. The following prices for scrap are now in vogue in Great Britain: Heavy steel turnings and borings, \$17.00; steel melting scrap, \$24.25 per ton; steel mixed with wrought iron, \$12.25; all other classes, \$24.25 per ton. For iron scrap the following are the maximum prices: Wrought iron, \$30.35 per ton; wrought iron mixed with steel, \$24.25 per ton; wrought iron borings, \$12.25.

GOVERNING THE ENGINE

The governor of any engine is used to maintain constant speed at all loads. Engines used for belt work or traction work are always equipped with some form of automatic governor. Automobile, motor truck and motor boat engines are generally governed by hand, but this method is not practicable where the speed of an engine must be kept constant, as in driving a threshing machine.

A governor maintains constant engine speed by increasing or decreasing the power of the engine to suit the load. This may be done by controlling the number of charges of fuel and air taken into the engine cylinder, allowing a full charge or none at all to enter. This is called "hit or miss" governing.

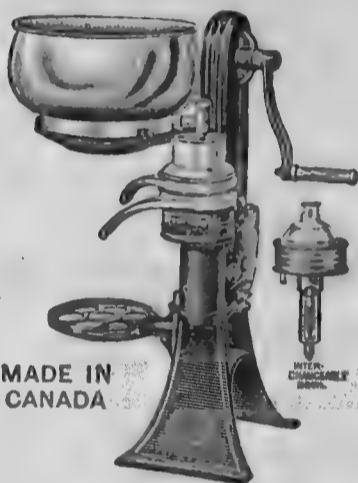
The power of the engine can be controlled by varying the amount of mixture drawn into the cylinder during each suction stroke, allowing less mixture to enter as the load is decreased.

Announcement

For some time this company has planned to add to its line a Cream Separator—a Separator that must in all respects be in keeping with the high standard of efficiency which the farmers of the West associate with Cockshutt machines. After conducting many investigations, experiments and exacting comparisons among the many excellent machines available, we decided upon the

Renfrew

Cream Separator, made by the Renfrew Machinery Company Ltd., at Renfrew, Ontario, Canada.



MADE IN CANADA

In our investigations we have spent much more money than any one customer could afford to spend in considering the purchase of a single machine, and our choice, which is substantiated by the records made in the Dairy Schools of Canada and the United States, is therefore your best guarantee.

We give our unqualified endorsement to this machine because our tests show that it not only skims closer than other machines BUT it produces cream that makes firmer, better butter. These economies mean a startling saving to the owner of a Renfrew. It is a made-in-Canada machine, has achieved great popularity in the past eight years among the dairymen of Eastern Canada, and is also being sold in large quantities in the United States, New Zealand and other parts of the world.

The "Renfrew" affords the exclusive advantage of successful interchangeable capacity, self-oiling system, and many other modern features fully explained in the catalogue.

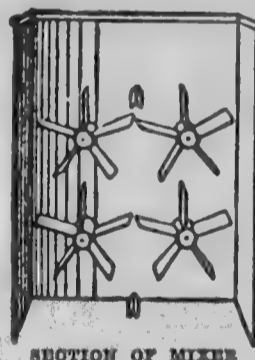
WRITE FOR RENFREW CATALOGUE TO-NIGHT

Cockshutt Plow Company Limited

Winnipeg Regina Calgary Saskatoon

The "Rotary Automatic" Pickler

The "Rotary" Pickler has been on the market for three years and given entire satisfaction, as shown by the sales increasing every year. More sold than all other makes combined. It works on the rotary principle and turns the grain over several times and mixes the solution and grain together. The weight of grain runs the machine. It is self-operating and will pickle as fast as a man can shovel the grain.



SECTION OF MIXER



"ROTARY AUTOMATIC"

Manufactured and Sold by

The Metal Specialty Company, Ltd.

Corner 6th Avenue and Halifax Street. Phone 2781. REGINA, Sask.

If you do not see what you want advertised in this issue, write us, and we will put you in touch with the makers

SEEDS

Good Seed Scarce This Season—
Make sure now, Pedigreed Wheat,
Oats and Barley. Thoroughly cleaned,
rigidly tested for germination. Shipped subject
your approval. Guaranteed
vegetable and flower seeds.
Mail Order only. Write for
new, different catalog
HARRIS McFAYDEN SEED CO. Ltd.
FARM SEED SPECIALISTS WINNIPEG

Get Our Thresher Catalog

Read about the Fairbanks-Morse 24x46-inch Combination Outfit, powered by the 20 h.p. Townsend Twin-Cylinder Kerosene Engine. It gives you an accurate and detailed description of every part—the strength of materials that enter into the construction and the assembling of all parts by expert mechanics into a perfect, sturdy, dependable thresher. You'll also read about the Fairbanks-Morse Standard Separator—the heavy 16-inch bar cylinder—its diameter over bars being 22 inches and between extremities of teeth 28 inches—a big feature in the Fairbanks-

The Canadian Fairbanks Morse Co.
Limited
Winnipeg Saskatoon Calgary

Morse Standard Separator. The increased area of concaves and grate allowed by greater circumference naturally permits of increased capacity of separation.

Your Copy is Ready

Write us direct or ask your local dealer for a copy. You'll be interested in the well printed illustrations of the various parts. It's good reading. Get it today.



Here's an Outfit

You'll be proud to own. It's a labor saver, a grain saver, and it cuts down threshing bills for it threshes in record time. If you have a 10-20 h.p. tractor or larger, you will want this separator mounted separately. Be sure to note the extra width of body—46 inches, which provides extra area of deck to take care of the separation.

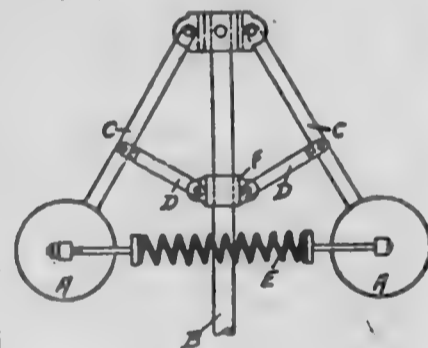
or more to enter as the load increases. This is called "throttle" governing. Occasionally the quality of the mixture is varied to suit different loads, but this alone is not now commonly used. It is, however, often used in conjunction with "throttle" governing, where both the quantity and quality of the mixture are varied to suit the load.

For maintaining constant speed, "throttle" governing is much superior to "hit or miss" governing, as it allows some mixture to be drawn into the cylinder on every suction stroke, which results in an impulse on every power stroke. The "throttle" governor, by varying the amount of mixture, prevents the filling of the cylinder under full pressure at all loads; consequently, less compression is obtained under light loads than under full loads. High economy is dependent upon high compression, so that lower economy will be obtained at light loads than with a "hit or miss" governor.

"Throttle" governing is much superior to "hit or miss" governing for engines burning the heavier fuels, such as kerosene or distillate. To successfully burn these heavier fuels, the temperature of the cylinder must be kept quite high. With a "hit or miss" governor, the temperature is lowered every time the engine is governed. This is especially true at light loads, where the engine may miss ten or twelve impulses between power strokes. During all this time the exhaust valve is held open, and if ten impulses were missed, it would mean that the piston drew in air through the open exhaust twenty times and exhausted air twenty times. Filling the cylinder twenty times with cold air would certainly lower the temperature to such an extent that kerosene or distillate entering the cylinder would not be readily vaporized. If a governor is to maintain constant engine speed, its various parts must work freely, and there must be no lost motion in any of the connections.

Principles of Governing

Most automatic governors rely upon centrifugal force for their operation. The illustration shows a simple fly ball



governor, which makes use of centrifugal force to control the speed of the engine. The weights A are suspended from the shaft B by means of the arms C. The shaft B is generally gear driven from the cam shaft or crank shaft of the engine, but is sometimes belt driven. The speed, therefore, will vary with the speed of the engine. The weights A rotate with the shaft, and a centrifugal force is set up, which has a tendency to throw the weight away from the shaft. The weights are generally held together by two springs, one of which is shown at E. As the tension of the springs is increased, more centrifugal force is required to throw out the weights; that is, they have to be rotated at a higher rate of speed. The outward motion of the weights is transmitted to the collar F through the links D. As speed increases, the weights fly out and the collar F is pulled up; as speed decreases the weights drop in and the collar is pushed down. For a "hit or miss" governor an arrangement is made whereby the exhaust valve is held open by a detent arm when the governor weights fly out a certain distance, and the valve is released when the weights drop back. For a "throttle" governor, the upward and downward motion of the collar F closes and opens a valve between the carburetor and the engine, thereby regulating the amount of mixture entering the cylinder at each suction or intake stroke.—From The Gas Engine, by A. C. Campbell, Manitoba Agricultural College.

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CONCRETE BLOCKS	DAILY ROUTES
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TRUCKS AND TRAILS	ROOT CELLARS
What the farmer can do with concrete	ROADS

Livestock

Meatless days have been eliminated in United States for the present. Tuesdays will be beefless and porkless as usual but porkless Saturday has been cut out. Lamb and mutton may be eaten on any day of the week with the approval of the Food Administration. The statement issued by Mr. Hoover, U.S. Food Controller, a few days ago was in part as follows: "So long as the present conditions continue the only special restrictions on meat consumption we ask are the beefless and porkless Tuesday. The meatless meal and the porkless Saturday are no longer asked."

"The transportation shortage before the government took over the railroads, the bad weather in January and early in February, the large percentage of immature corn in the last harvest and the necessity of feeding this corn as soon as possible to save it from decay, resulted in a great increase in the average weight of hogs. The weight of hogs coming to the market for the last two weeks indicates an increase in weight of from an average 203 pounds last year to the almost unprecedented average of 232 pounds, or a net increase in their meat value of over 15 per cent."

"This is a distinct addition to the nation's meat supply. It, therefore, now seems certain that we have such enlarged supplies for at least some months to come that we can not only increase our export to the allies to the full extent of their transportation facil-

ities, but at the same time we can properly increase our domestic consumption."

during the last few months has been most gratifying, and this service alone has enabled the government during this period to provide such supplies as transportation to the allies permitted. The enlarged supplies are likely to last for two or three months, after which there will be the usual seasonal decrease in the amount of animals coming to market."

The lifting of this ban, or should it be said, the readjustment attempted between bread and meat consumption will, undoubtedly, prove a boon to many feeders of both cattle and sheep in United States and Canada, but especially to those feeding sheep. There has been deep dissatisfaction in the feeding belt of United States over the failure of prices to advance this spring as it has usually done previous to this season of the year. Many feeders have lost money, and though anxious to perform their patriotic duty as fully as possible, they could not continue to feed stock in the face of heavy financial losses. The tie up in transportation, and especially in the eastern shipping outlet, has been largely responsible for the slowness of markets to make their reasonable response. It seems likely that good beef cattle will be much scarcer in the near future so that feeders would seem to be ill-advised to sacrifice any stock at present. It seems likely values will be on a higher plane this summer. The tendency of feeder and stocker values, where cars



The Scrub Sire That is Expensive at Any Price

ities, but at the same time we can properly increase our domestic consumption."

"The allies have made increased demands for food stuffs, these enlarged demands being caused to some degree by shortage in arrivals from the Argentine. It is, therefore, necessary for the food administration to urge a still further reduction in the consumption of bread and breadstuffs generally, if we are to meet our export necessities."

"Experience shows that the consumption of breadstuffs is intimately associated with the consumption of meat. For various reasons our supplies of meat for the next two or three months are considerably enlarged and we can supply the allies with all of the meat products which transportation facilities render possible and at the same time somewhat increase our own consumption. In these circumstances the food administration considers it wise to relax the voluntary restrictions on meat consumption to some extent with a view to further decreasing bread consumption."

"The world situation, however, is not one that warrants any relaxation in the efforts to eliminate waste or to relax economy in food, the administration desires to secure better adjustment in food balances."

"The response of the public to our request for reduced consumption of meat

are available, is now toward a higher level on American markets."

FEEDING MILLET HAY

Q.—Will someone who has had experience with the different millets as a feed for horses and cattle give their experience and what they think of it as such? Hay is very scarce and hard to get in our district, and it is imperative that we raise our own feed to a large extent. The soil here is a heavy chocolate loam.—H.L.R., Fluke, Sask.

A.—Professor Henry, in his work on "Feed and Feeding," says that hay from Hungarian grass may often be advantageously fed to horses provided the allowance is limited. At the North Dakota Experiment Station it was found that, fed exclusively to horses for long periods millet hay caused increased action of the kidneys, lameness, swelling of the joints, infusion of blood into the joints, finally destruction of the texture of the bones, which were rendered soft and less tenacious so that movements of the animal would sometimes cause the ligaments and muscles to be torn from them. Of course, this only resulted when millet hay was fed exclusively in long periods. Since the millets are among the oldest and most widely grown of all agricultural plants it is but fair to hold that good millet hay, fed in moderation, or with other roughage and always with some concentrate, should prove satisfactory and produce no unfavorable results. It will be interesting to have the experience

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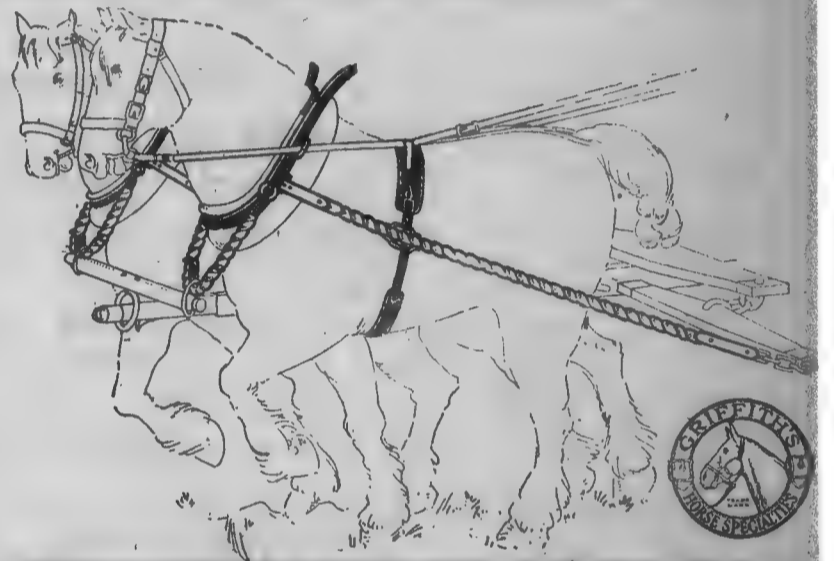
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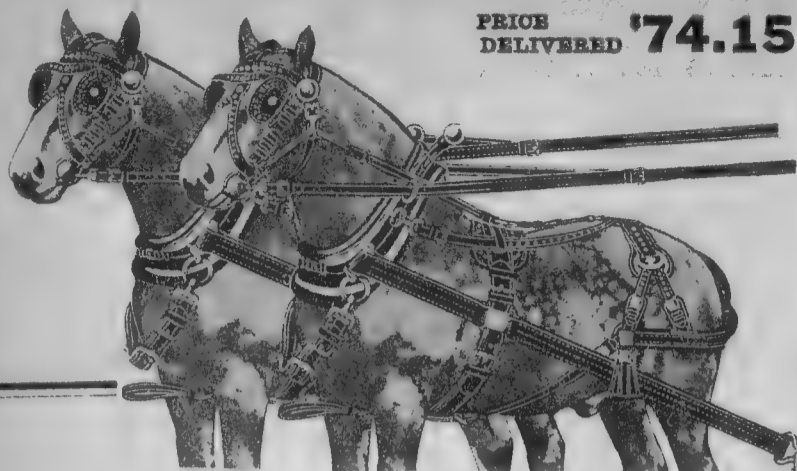
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including several prominent winners at the recent International Livestock Show in Chicago.

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This concentrate stock tonic, blood purifier and food digester is made from pure ingredients and contains no filler. It aids digestion to such an extent that food which would otherwise be voided and lost is turned into muscle, fat or milk, as the case may be. Try Royal Purple Stock Specific on your poorest, most rundown animal. It will give you surprising results.

This Great Animal Conditioner

will enable you to fatten a horse very rapidly, because all the nourishment is liberated from the food. DAIRY COWS give 2 to 5 pounds more milk each daily when fed Royal Purple Stock Specific. It also improves their physical condition.

Mrs. Fred Bush, Wainfleet, Ont., writes us as follows:

"I have tried Royal Purple Stock Specific in feeding cows. Weighed one cow's milk, and find a great gain in ten days' time, also a great improvement in cow's condition. Order Royal Purple from your feedman. It is sold in large and small packages."



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FREE BOOK

We will gladly send you our 80-page book, describing the common diseases of stock and poultry. It tells how to build poultry houses and feed calves without milk. Write for your copy.

of a number of our readers on this point.

SHEEP CLEAN UP THE WEEDS

Present conditions have so magnified the value of sheep on the farm that there has been a great rush into this business. However, the reasons which prompt this movement have always existed and will continue to exist in the future.

That sheep are the most profitable animals kept on the farm in proportion to the net investment and labor involved is the unanimous opinion of those who have kept sheep. Sheep, unlike other farm animals except the dairy cow, produce two products each year, namely wool and lambs. With an average price for wool, a ewe will shear enough to pay for her maintenance for the year. Besides this she will produce one, two, and sometimes three lambs which are clear profit.

Sheep and lambs are well adapted to meat production, as they are perhaps the most economical producers of meat on the farm when it is considered that their ration consists for a large part, of weeds and roughages which would not only be wasted but would do harm to the crop if allowed to mature. Sheep thus convert this waste into a highly marketable product, rendering a double service and profit to the farmer.

Sheep are the only farm animals that can be termed weed destroyers, as other livestock eat weeds only in the absence of other more palatable feeds. Sheep on the other hand do not have to be forced to eat weeds, but out of their own choice a large part of their ration is made up of these plants. Sheep prefer young, succulent weeds free from spines and bristles, but when the plants are young sheep have even been known to consume Russian thistles. Woody, tough weeds are stripped of their leaves and seeds, causing death and preventing their reproduction. Sheep consume practically all kinds of weeds and in this respect perform an invaluable service to the farmer which, although often ignored, manifests itself in the neater, cleaner fields and in increased yields of crops and profit to the farmer.

Besides cleaning up weeds and converting them into mutton and wool, sheep play an important part in the fertility of the soil. Sheep add no fertility to the soil it is true, neither do they remove much, but they do transform fertility and distribute it about in such a way as to be very useful. Sheep manure ranks next to poultry dung in its value as a fertilizer. But besides its high fertility value, it is in a readily available form and when distributed over the fields in a manner as only sheep can scatter it, larger crop yields result. There is also less waste in sheep manure as it is spread directly on the fields practically the entire year by the animals themselves. One of the best evidences of the value of sheep as a factor in fertility is to note that in the Cheviot Hills where sheep have been herded for centuries and where no fertility has been applied more sheep are herded per acre than when the land was in its virgin state.—H. F. Walter, in American Sheep Breeder.

RETENTION OF THE "AFTER-BIRTH"

The expulsion of the foetal membranes, or after-birth as they are commonly called, may take place immediately after delivery or may be delayed for a variable period of time. In the case of the mare, the detachment of the membranes from the womb takes place rapidly, and they are usually soon expelled. In some cases the foal is born in the intact membranes. If the membranes are not expelled soon, or at least within ten hours after delivery of the foal, they should be carefully removed.

In the case of the cow, because of the multiple or cotyledonary attachment of the placenta, the after-birth is slowly detached and is not usually expelled until several hours after calving, and it is not unusual for it to be retained for a day or more. With cows, a day or two days in most cases may be allowed to elapse before removing the after-birth. Retention of the after-birth is exceedingly common among cows in herds where contagious abor-

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from a Bone Spavin, Ring Bone, Splint, Curb, Side Bone, or similar troubles and gets horse going sound. It acts mildly but quickly and good results are lasting. Does not blister or remove the hair and horse can be worked. Page 17 in pamphlet with each bottle tells how. \$2.50 a bottle delivered. Horse Book 9 R free.

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Twenty young registered Durham Bulls.

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This set of harness is genuine honest value in every strap and fitting. Economical in pricing but built up to the utmost in quality and workmanship. It would be practically impossible to improve any part in this set and is a typical product of the EATON factories. Every strap is cut from choice selected leather, all trimmings are No. 1 grade, the workmanship and finish is in keeping with the high quality material and every set is built under EATON supervision and passes the rigid and conscientious examination that every piece of harness is subjected to, before being assembled in our factory.

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Aberdeen Angus	37c per lb. live weight
Herefords	25c " " " "
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Why not produce cattle that the butchers prefer and will pay most for? It was admitted by many at the Brandon show that to get the leading prizes and the record prices, one must have an Aberdeen Angus.

Buy an Aberdeen Angus Bull now. They will produce calves all black in color (just like pure breeds) and without horns, regardless of what you cross them on. They are the coming breed.

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can't break a Peerless Fence. No fiery bull can make a dent in it, hogs can't push through the spaces.

It holds them all securely. Ask your nearest dealer to show you the Peerless farm fencing. See the heavy, crimped horizontal wires that allow for all expansion or contraction in extremes of temperature. See the famous Peerless lock that holds the intersections in a firm, non-slipable grip. See the Peerless farm gates. Your dealer guarantees the Peerless to give satisfaction and we stand back of him unconditionally.

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Gentlemen: I have handled your fence for four years and find it a good, strong and durable fence, and find that the galvanizing is first-class. In referring to this I have a fence that I put on four years ago across a gulley and the water is as high as the second wire and it is not rusted nor broken yet. I have a team of heavy horses that ran into the fence last summer and did not break or damage it in the least, and I am glad to say that in the four years I have handled your wire I have had no complaints about it. Yours truly,
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It never needs repairs. It is the cheapest fence to erect, because, owing to its exceptionally heavy top and bottom wires, but half the usual amount of lumber and posts are required. SEND FOR LITERATURE fully describing our complete line of various farm and stock fencing, poultry fencing, farm gates, ornamental fence, all of the superb Peerless quality.

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stand between you and expensive feeding methods. The juicy succulent snage gives your cattle summer feed the year round—increasing milk yield and producing beef cheaper than any other feed. Radford Silos are built to produce the best silage for Western farmers. Built to give years of efficient service. The long, clear, straight staves, air-tight doors, rigid, true door frame, storm-defying anchoring system, strong hoops and inner reinforcements—result in a scientifically constructed silo that gives practical results.

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90 Aberdeen Angus, 3 Galloways, 265 Herefords,
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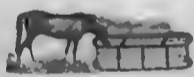
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Association Auction Sale in Connection

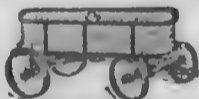
An excellent opportunity for the exchange of horses. Send for generous prize list. Entries for the Horse Show close on March 11th.

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To Satisfactorily and Economically Fatten Stock, give your stock lots of warm water and well cooked, crushed feed, and note the results.

Hundreds of Satisfied Customers throughout the West are using our "Economy" Feed Cookers.

"Economy" Flue Feed Cookers are made in three sizes—30 gallon, 40 gallon, 60 gallon—sold with or without Base and Coal Grate. The most satisfactory and economical Cooker made.

If your dealer does not carry them, write us direct, but insist on an "Economy."

Write for our Catalogue and Prices on our "ECONOMY" Roller Grain Crushers. The Best Stock Food Crusher Made.

ECONOMY FOUNDRY CO. Ltd.
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN.



tion exists, and is a frequent phenomena of that disease.

Removing the After-Birth

For the removal of the retained after-birth in the mare and cow the services of a veterinary surgeon should preferably be obtained.

The manual method of removing the after-birth requires the hand and arm to be introduced into the womb, and the attachments loosened with the fingers. Before introducing the hand for the purpose, the operator should smear his hand and arm with carbolized oil or vaseline, to protect them against infection. Copious injections into the womb of warm water with sufficient creolin or carbolic added to make a two per cent. solution are helpful. The protruding portion of the after-birth is usually grasped with the left hand while the right hand is introduced into the womb to loosen the attachments. In the case of the mare, very little difficulty is met with in loosening the attachments of the placenta. In the case of the cow, considerable difficulty is encountered, as each of the cotyledonary attachments must be loosened with the fingers. Forceful detachment and withdrawal of the membranes is unwise and dangerous. The process of detaching the cotyledonary adhesions, or button-like attachments, must be carefully done, until they have all been separated, so as to allow the membranes to be withdrawn easily.

In cows, the removal of the after-birth is always greatly facilitated by the use of antiseptic capsules. For this purpose a gelatine capsule, containing an ounce of Iodoform may be introduced into the womb a few hours after calving and repeated the following day. This practice has been found eminently successful and in many cases avoids manual detachment with the hands. It is customary, after the removal of the after-birth, to flush out the womb with a warm antiseptic solution, such as a one per cent. solution of creolin or Lysol.

Where the foetal membranes are improperly removed and a portion allowed to remain in the womb, a septic inflammation results, characterized by an offensive smelling discharge from the vulva.

SELLING FOR FUTURE DELIVERY

There has always existed at certain times a practice amongst some farmers of contracting to sell their cattle at a certain price for future delivery. A buyer comes around offering certain sums for stock two or three weeks hence. From the farmer's standpoint this always has been and is now an unbusinesslike proposition. No one can tell, of course, just what the price of cattle is going to be, but it is a certainty that insofar as he is able to judge the market the buyer is not going to pay the farmer any more money than he thinks the market will pay when the cattle are delivered, and on account of the risk he takes he is going to allow himself a good margin. At this time of the year there is nearly always a strengthening of the market. From now until the end of June well finished cattle have always gone up in price. For the average farmer there is nothing to be gained by listening to the man who goes about offering to pay more than the cattle are worth and to be delivered at some future date. Past experiences do not show that the farmer has benefited by this, but many of them such as in 1917 show that the farmers lost enormous sums of money through this very practice. It is best to consign the cattle to a central market where they are sold on a competitive basis and the most secured from them for the shipper.

CHANGES IN HOG GRADES

On March 11, a change was made in the grading of hogs on the Calgary stockyards. The standard of select hogs was raised from 250 to 270 pounds "off ears." Light hogs were put in two grades. From 140 pounds up, will as usual be graded as selects. From 140 to 110 pounds will be cut three cents. From 110 pounds down the price will be cut five cents. This is a cut that every farmer should keep in mind. It is designed to get farmers to feed their hogs out nearer to maturity. A hog is

Fistula and Poll Evil

Any person, however inexperienced, can readily cure either disease with

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FISTULA AND POLL EVIL CURE

—even had old cases that skilled doctors have abandoned. Easy and simple; no cutting; just a little attention every fifth day—and your money refunded if it ever fails. Cures most cases within thirty days, leaving the horse sound and smooth. All particulars given in

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No occasion to send to the States. Save duty and delay. Orders filled first mail. Prices low as the lowest. Write for samples. Mention this paper.
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Three splendid ones rising 2 years old (their dams were winners at all the leading shows—Western Canada, 1914), by that well known sire "Less H." (imp) 1913-20547, champion shire of all the leading western shows, 1914, and winner of the gold cup given by the Shire Horse Society of Canada, the property of A. C. Shakerley, Lieut. Royal Field Artillery. Also ten head of good sized saddle horses from four to six years old.—E. M. SHAKERLEY, PEKISKO, ALTA.

NOTICE

The Hudson's Bay Company is prepared to receive applications to lease lands for hay and grazing purposes. Hay permits for one season may also be obtained. For particulars apply: LAND COMMISSIONER, Hudson's Bay Company, Winnipeg, Man.

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not at his best until he reaches nearly 200 pounds, but if he is not at least 140 pounds he is not what he ought to be by any means. Farmers who have been in the habit of shipping light hogs to market will run a grave danger of being severely penalized for marketing stuff too early. It should not be forgotten by packers and commission men, however, that it is the shortage of feed that is responsible for the liquidation of hogs. Farmers themselves are always loathe to send hogs off at these lighter weights if they possibly have enough to carry them on. There ought to be careful judgment exercised in the enforcement of these regulations as there is a great difference in the quality of hogs within these weights.

TANKAGE AS A STOCK FOOD

What is tankage? Is it a substitute for milk for pigs? Is it as good as skim milk, where the latter cannot be had? Is it as good as calf meal.—W.A., Paynton, Sask.

At the packing plants the fresh meat scraps, trimmings, scrap bones, etc., are thoroughly cooked in steel tanks by steam under pressure which separates the fat. After the steam has been turned off and the mass is settled the fat which is yet liquid is drawn off. The residue is then dried, being agitated meanwhile and after cooling is ground to a fine meal. The resulting product is tankage, or meat meal, or meat scraps, and contains from 40 to 60 per cent. or more of crude protein and from one to ten per cent. of fat. Owing to the wide range in protein and fat content this feed is best purchased on some guarantee of composition. Originally, the value of the feed will depend largely on its percentage of protein, which is very high.

Tankage and meat meal are in part produced from the carcasses of diseased animals, and the question naturally arises as to whether they carry disease to animals fed on this food. As the tankage is thoroughly steam-cooked under pressure, however, it comes out as a sterilized product, and owing to its dryness there is little danger of affection. No trouble has been reported from various experiment stations that have tried it. Tankage is usually fed to swine and poultry, and ranks to smim milk and buttermilk as a protein supplement for these animals. Mixed with other feed it may be fed to horses, cattle or sheep, but this is not usually done.

Tankage is usually used as a supplement for a highly carbonaceous feed. It is excelled only by skim milk or buttermilk in producing thrifty growth and large gains when properly mixed with other feed. The amount of tankage fed, of course, will depend somewhat on the grade of the tankage. Experiments have been carried out comparing tankage with linseed meals. Some of these found the tankage produced slightly larger and more economical gains for the feed consumed than twice as much linseed meal. Tankage is a very good substitute for shorts, but of course has to be rather more carefully fed and a smaller amount of it will do the necessary work.

PROFIT BY COMMUNITY BREEDING

Several Missouri counties have illustrated the value of community livestock breeding. For instance, the agricultural representative of a southern railroad, who visits Missouri several times each year to purchase livestock, said that he always went to Carroll county for Aberdeen Angus cattle, because there he found the breeders, the cattle, a livestock organization which could place the cattle with no trouble or expense to him and which stood back of their sales.

Several counties have thoroughly demonstrated the efficiency of organized effort. In one day, Johnson county, Missouri, Shorthorn breeders sold fifty-three head of bulls, cows and heifers, for more than \$7,000. This number came from eight different herds. The number contributed from each herd ranged from one to eighteen head, which shows how the breeder with only one had equal opportunity with larger breeders. Another instance of the same sort occurred when the St. Francois County Hereford Breeders' Association sold eighty-three bulls in one group to a single buyer.



A Straight Talk on Wagons

No one can build a good wagon from anything but well-seasoned, thoroughly dry lumber of the best grade.

One of the biggest problems confronting manufacturers for months past has been obtaining thoroughly seasoned lumber. Even contractors who are building ships and supplies of all kinds for the U.S. Government cannot, in many instances, get material of the quality they should have. This same situation applies generally.

Be sure, then, of the wagon YOU buy.

There's no such danger as unseasoned wood in U.G.G. Canadian wagons because our contract was placed and the material bought long before the present situation developed.

In consequence we can place our unqualified guarantee of satisfaction on every Canadian wagon we sell.

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD.

WINNIPEG, REGINA, SASKATOON, CALGARY

Besides the material being thoroughly seasoned, you will find the entire wagon built on the right lines, and with good metal parts. The 11-foot U.G.G. wagon box has an extra heavy bottom, strongly braced, with six cross sills. There are eight side rods. The double clipped gear has RUBBER SHOCK ABSORBERS—an exclusive feature. The rear hound is extra long. Both hounds are square and well ironed and have flat truss rods. Wheels are regulation height, with good sturdy hubs, deep felloes, and heavy spokes.

Taken altogether, you will find it hard to equal this Canadian wagon—doubly hard to better it. And the price is very reasonable.

The 3½x2½, like illustration, sells at Winnipeg for \$111.10; Regina, \$116.90; Saskatoon, \$118.00; Calgary, \$120.25; and there are four other sizes. See pages 82 to 86 in the 1918 U. G. G. Catalog for prices and descriptions.

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FOREST HOME FARM PRESENT OFFERINGS. In foal Clydesdale mares and fillies; Shorthorn bulls, cows and heifers; good ones. A splendid lot of Barred P. Rock cockerels. Carman and Roland stations. Phone Carman Exchange. Andrew Graham, Roland, Man. 5tf

THE ALAMEDA STOCK FARM HAVE FOR SALE Shorthorn cows and heifers; also a number of real good bulls, 1 year old, and a number of Shetland ponies and colts. Write, R. H. Scott, Proprietor, Alameda, Sask. 9-4

FOR SALE—ONE REG. CANADIAN BRED Clydesdale stallion, two registered Clyde mares. Also could part with a few pure bred Holsteins, both sexes. Edgar Dennis, Newmarket, Ont. 10-4

REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLIONS, RED Polled bulls, pure bred Plymouth rock cockerels, White Holland turkeys. H. O. Hutchins, Keeler Sask. 11-3

HORSES

FOR SALE—THREE CLYDESDALE STALLIONS. Jocelyn, imp. (7957), Sire, Baron Hudson (4985), by Barons Pride; foaled 1905, weight 1800. Collynie, imp. (17921), by Everlasting (5346), by Barons Pride, Dam, Princess Maud (19021), by Royal Edward (6141); weight 1900 lbs., sure foal getter, foaled 1912. Baron Beautiful (17123), by Prince Beautiful (10218), by Charming Prince (2793), Dam, Rosie McLaren (16205) imp., by Royal Favorite (4052), will make 1700 lbs., foaled 1915. Further particulars from Jno. A. Jamieson, Halkirk, Alta. 11-4

FOR SALE, HIRE OR EXCHANGE—CLYDESDALE stallion, Scotland's Pride (10795), 8 years old. A horse with style, action and good looks and first class stock getter. Also three grade mares with foal for sale. Tom Long, Miniota, Man. 11-2

FOR SALE—TWO REGISTERED PERCHERON stallions. One four years old, black-gray, weight about 1800. The Baron, extra heavy limbs. A fine horse, sound and kind. Cheap for cash. R. A. Wilson, Dewberry, Alta. 11-3

FOR SALE—SHETLAND PONIES. Stallion, registered, very gentle, saddler and driver \$175.00. Also fine mare, 4 years, \$150.00. G. Dethner, Watrous, Sask. 11-2

ROCKDALE HORSE BREEDERS' CLUB require the services of a Clydesdale stallion for 1918. Must be accompanied by groom. Apply, stating full particulars, to E. H. Davies, Secretary, Excel, Alta.

BEST OF PURE BRED IMPORTED BELGIAN stallion, chestnut, 2,000 lbs.; eight years old. For sale. Box 8, Innes, Sask. 11-2

FOR SALE—CLYDESDALE STALLION, RISING five, enrolled in Class A. Gray Johnstone, Boissevain, Man. 12-2

PERCHERON AND HACKNEY STALLIONS for sale on liberal terms. J. H. Graham, Saskatoon, Sask. 8-4

PURE BRED BELGIAN STALLIONS FOR sale by Gustave Nachtegaal, North Battleford, Sask. 1-13

U. A. WALKER & SONS, CARNEGIE, MAN. Breeder of Clydesdales, Mares and fillies for sale. 23-4

SPENCER PEARSE, BREEDER OF SUFFOLKS. Stallions for sale. Ravenscrag, Sask. 8-6

SWINE

DUROC-JERSEYS—ORDERS BOOKED FOR spring pigs. One, fifteen dollars; two, twenty-eight; at six weeks; small deposit with order. Early September pigs of both sexes, twenty-five dollars. All eligible for registration. Thos. MacNutt, Saltcoats, Sask. 12-2

PURE BRED DUROC JERSEY SOWS AND gilts. Bred best of strains. Sows \$125.00; gilts \$35.00 per hundred pounds. Chas. S. Morton, Innes, Sask. 11-2

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES—FROM PRIZE winning and imported stock; also Shorthorn cattle. A. D. McDonald & Son, Sunnyside Stock Farm, Napinka, Man. 7tf

EVERGREEN FARM—YORKSHIRES—SOWS to farrow April and May; also 2 good boars. Thos. Sanderson, Holland, Man. 10-6

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES, BOTH SEXES, August, 1917, farrow. W. G. Fitzgerald, Grenfell, Sask. 12-3

C. A. HULSE, TOGO, SASK., BREEDER AND importer of Big Type Poland Chinas. 9-6

CATTLE

SHORTHORNS—25 BULLS, 6 MONTHS TO 3 years; 20 heifers, rising 2 years, not bred, sired by splendid imported bull; 30 young cows and heifers, in calf, mostly by Duke of Saskatoon, son of Gainford Marquis. Prices reasonable. J. Bousfield & Sons, Macgregor, Man. 44f

FOR SALE—EIGHT REGISTERED SHORT- horn heifers, 7 rising three years, in calf to splendid bull; one yearling. At \$1,200 if taken soon. Wintered in bluff. D. W. Mackenzie, Rising Sun, Alta. Near Lloydminster, Sask.

FOR SALE—SEVEN REGISTERED SHORT- horn heifers, seven to fourteen months; also two bulls, fifteen to seventeen months. James Adamson, Gladstone, Man. 12-4

D. L. STEWART, LENA, MAN., BREEDER OF Hereford cattle. Young bulls for sale now. 10-5

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CATTLE (Continued)

FOR SALE—YOUNG HEREFORD BULLS, aged six months to two years. Prices reasonable. Breeding excellent. Pedigrees free. H. E. Robison, Carman, Man. 7-7

SHORTHORNS—5 YOUNG BULLS OF EX- ceptionally good breeding, well developed and of thick-set, modern type. F. W. Oxy, Somerset, Man. 10-3

PURE BRED HOLSTEIN BULL, TWO WEEKS old. Color, black and white, first class milking stock. \$30.00 if sold at once. R. K. Smith, Oak Lake, Man. 1-12

SHORTHORN BULLS, REGISTERED, HIGH classed breeding. Israel Cressman, Guernsey, Sask. 12-4

FOR SALE—PURE BRED AYRSHIRE BULLS, one 4 years, also one 11 months. Price reasonable. Apply, Jas. Allan, Hughenden, Alta. 12-3

C. J. L. FIELD & SONS, MOOSOMIN, SASK., breeders of Hereford cattle. Stock for sale. Write for prices. 8-6

SEVERAL CHOICE HOLSTEIN BULLS; ALSO females. D. B. Howell, Yorkton, Sask. 50tf

BROWNIE, BROS., NEUDORF, SASK.—BREED- ers of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. Stock for sale.

RED POLLED CATTLE—STOCK FOR SALE. E. & W. Darnbrough, Laura, Sask. 10-52

DOGS

FOR SALE—THREE FINE WOLF HOUNDS, three years old, fast, good killers. Address, Kenneth Jenkins, Findlater, Sask. 12-3

LARGEST STOCK DOG SUPPLIES IN WEST- ern Canada. Catalog free. Sovereign Poultry Supply House Ltd., Edmonton, Alta.

TRAINED WOLF HOUNDS AND PUPS FAST, sure killers. Robt. H. Prebble, Tugaskie, Sask. 11-2

POULTRY AND EGGS

RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS FOR HATCHING from prize stock mating, \$5.00 per setting. Selected mating \$2.50 per setting of 15. Our winnings recent Winnipeg Show: Rose Combs, 2nd cock bird, 2nd and third cockerel (class 28) 1st, 2nd and 3rd pullets (class 13), 1st and 2nd pen (class 8), 1st and 2nd single comb cockerel in large class. Write for mating list. If you want high class stock, order from us. D. J. McDonald, 708 Union Bank Building, Winnipeg. 11-4

NATURAL HEN INCUBATOR—NO ARTIFICIAL heat required. Cheap, easy, effective. Mother or children can operate it. Price two dollars delivered. Money back guarantee. Reference, Union Bank. H. C. Clay, Landis, Sask. 9tf

POULTRY AND EGGS (Continued)

POULTRY SUPPLIES—TRAP NESTS, \$1.25; founts, 60c. to \$1.25; leg bands, 90c. per 100; incubator thermometers, \$1.00. Egg shipping boxes, 15-egg, \$1.50 per doz.; 30-egg, \$2.00 per doz.; 100-egg, 50c. each. Grit boxes, 75c.; charcoal, 50 lbs., \$1.25; shipping crates, 1 and 2 birds, 35c. and 45c. each; incubators, \$9.00 to \$29.00; hovers, \$10.00. Also electric incubators and hovers. Catalogs free. Agents wanted. The Brett Manufacturing Company, Ltd., Winnipeg, Man. 12tf

ALL LEADING BREEDS POULTRY—SET- tings, 15 eggs, utility, \$2.00; bred-to-lay, \$3.00. Infertiles replaced once. Prices on exhibition matings and day old chicks on request. Stock for sale. Also ducks, geese and turkeys. Every shipment guaranteed. Write today for free catalog. Sovereign Poultry Supply House Ltd., Edmonton, Alberta. Reference, Royal Bank. 10-8

WHITE WYANDOTTES—FEW CHOICE COCK- erels (sires winners Chicago nineteen-sixteen) from two-hundred-egg hens, eight and ten dollars. Wattles slightly frozen, second third cockerel, first and special pen, Kerobert, March sixth. Eggs for hatching. E. F. Hughes, Luseland, Sask.

LOOK!—PEDIGREED 234 EGG STRAIN SINGLE Comb White Leghorns; highest quality; trap-nested; bred-to-lay; prize stock. Eggs, \$2.50 per 15; 100 for \$12.50. Chicks a matter of correspondence. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. John Thwaites, Riverside Poultry Yards, Sub. 1, Moose Jaw, Sask.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS, PURE BRED, won 46 prizes, 4 silver cups at Regina during 1917. Stock for sale. Write for prices. Eggs, \$3, \$4, \$5 per setting. Book now. Maple Leaf Poultry Yards, 2148 Rae St., Regina.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS—TWO choice pens. Prize-winning males and some prize-winning females in both pens. Price of eggs, \$2.50 per fifteen. Rev. W. H. Stratton, Saltcoats, Sask.

RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS (ROSE Comb) for sale, beautiful dark red birds, no smut, well developed, \$5.00 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. Eggs in season. William La Chapelle, McTaggart, Sask. 12-4

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS— Hatching eggs. Pen 1, headed by winner 1st prize and special, 15 eggs, \$4.50; 30 eggs, \$8.00. Pen 2, good birds, 15 eggs, \$2.50; 30 eggs, \$4.50. Mrs. Wm. Hanson, Tessier, Sask. 11-3

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BARRONS' LARGE BRED-TO-LAY SINGLE Comb White Leghorns. Eggs, \$1.50 fifteen \$4.00 fifty; \$7.00 hundred. E. Anderson, Fleming, Sask. 11-8

"LANG MAY YER LUM REEK"

For the benefit of any of our readers who do not have the good fortune to be Scotch it may be necessary to give the English of this wish, which is accorded us by one of our readers and advertisers. It is "Long may your chimney smoke," but plain English does not conjure up in the mind's eye the picture of content and happiness which the Scotch suggests—the comfortable fireside sending its wreath of blue smoke up the chimney, eloquent evidence that the home fires are burning.

The senders of this wish, which we would like to re-echo to all our readers and advertisers, are Messrs Mowbray Bros., who write us about the results received from their classified ad. in The Guide:

We have had splendid results from all ads. in The Guide. Our last one brought us \$100 worth of business and only cost us \$3.00. "Lang may yer lum reek."

MOWBRAY BROS.

Cartwright, Man., Feb. 2, 1918.

Let The Guide help to keep your home fires burning—it is helping hundreds of others to a profitable market.

The Grain... Growers' Guide - - Winnipeg Manitoba

POULTRY AND EGGS (Continued)

BARRED ROCK AND BUFF ORPINGTON cockerels, \$4 and \$5; also pullets, \$3 each. Toulouse geese, \$7; ganders, \$9. 15 White Wyandotte pullets and hens, \$2.50 each. J. T. Bateman & Son, Wolseley, Sask. 11-4

50-EGG RELIABLE INCUBATOR, \$7.00. A guaranteed hatcher; forty-two styles. Poultry supplies catalog free. E. Ellbeck, 387 Maryland, Winnipeg, Man.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCK- erels, \$2.00 each. Orders booked for hatching eggs, \$1.50 per 15; \$8.00 per 100. Mrs. Wm. Murphy, Swift Current, Sask.

HATCHING EGGS—WHITE WYANDOTTES and White Plymouth Rocks. Get our prices on the best by test in the West. Ideal Poultry Yards, 215 F Ave S., Saskatoon, Sask. 12-4

HATCHING EGGS OF A GOOD LAYING strain of pure bred Barred Plymouth Rocks, \$1.50 per setting of 15. Mrs. R. B. Fraser, Munson, Alberta. 12-2

MRS. A. COOPER, TREESBANK, MAN.— Busy "B" Barred Rock eggs, fifteen, \$3.50; thirty, \$6.00. Best Exhibition, fifteen, \$5.00. 12-8

INCUBATORS AND BROODERS—WE HAN- dle Cyphers and Buckeye machines, poultry supplies, etc. Write for free catalog. Wm. Rennie Co. Ltd., Winnipeg. 10-8

WIMER'S BEAUTIES—LIGHT BRAHMA cockerels, \$3.00 each. Also a few Barred Rock cockerels, \$3.00; hens, \$2.50. Fred Wimer, Box 199, Canora, Sask. 11-2

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS, GREAT layers. Hatching eggs, \$6.50 per hundred. Setting, \$1.50. Albert Robbles Cayley, Alta. 11-5

EGGS—SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, Fisher's famous layers, 13 for \$2.00; 39 for \$5.00; 100 for \$10.00. Empire Stock and Poultry Farm, Assiniboia, Sask. 11-2

PURE BRED ROCK COCKERELS, LAYING strain. Quantity limited, quality the best. Four dollars upward. Mrs. Alfred Wilson, Laaburn, Sask. 11-2

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, WELL MARKED birds, from splendid laying strain. Cockerels, \$3.00; pullets, \$1.50. H. J. Morrison, Watrous, Sask. 10-4

GUARANTEED PURE BRED WHITE WYAN- dotte cockerels, \$3.00 each. Hatching eggs in season, \$3.00 per 30; \$3.00 per 100. R. Wyler, Luseland, Sask. 10-3

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—TOMS, \$7.00; hens, \$4.00. Wanted Mammoth White Pekin drake. Mrs. Chas. Jarrett, Forward, Sask. 11-2

PURE BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, choice birds of bred-to-lay strain, \$3.00 each; two for \$5.00. Eggs in season. A. J. McMillan, Glenside, Sask. 11-2

BUFF ORPINGTON AND BARRED ROCK cockerels for sale, \$4.50 each. Satisfaction or money refunded. Lyle Bray, Wolseley, Sask. 11-3

GOOD BIG PURE BRED WHITE WYAN- dotte and Buff Orpington cockerels. Three dollars up. Robt. H. Prebble, Tugaskie, Sask. 11-2

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, VIG- orous birds, from egg laying strain, \$3.00 and \$4.00 each. Grasmere Farm, Hafford, Sask. 12-3

PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS for sale, \$2.25 each. Will also sell eggs for hatching at \$1.25 per setting of 15 eggs. Mrs. E. J. Black, Margaret, Manitoba. 12-3

CHOICE WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, Regal strain, \$3.00. Mrs. Bond, Dubuo, Sask.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG- horn eggs, \$1.50 for 15; \$7.00 per 100, prepaid. Frank Harman, Boissevain, Man. 12-7

BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, from University stock, \$3, \$5 each. Mrs. Boast, Reist P.O., Alta. 11-4

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, FROM good laying strain, \$3.00 to \$5.00 each. Mrs. J. A. Hurren, R.R. 1, Estevan, Sask. 11-2

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKERELS winners at Regina and Rouleau, 1917, \$3.00 to \$5.00. Mrs. C. L. Tutt, Rouleau, Sask. 11-2

PURE BRED S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCK- erels, \$2.00 each; 4 for \$7.00. James Gifford, Glenside, Sask. 11-4

RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS, SINGLE Comb, \$3.00 and \$4.00 each. Andrew G. Mitchell, Radisson, Sask. 8-13

PURE BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, \$6.00; hens, \$5.00. A. L. Watson, Fillmore, Sask. 12-4

FOR SALE—CHOICE BUFF ORPINGTON cockerels, \$3.00 each. S. W. Webster, Roland, Man. 12-2

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS—LIMITED number, good laying strain, \$3.00 each. D. H. Pritchard, Carman, Man. 12-2

EGGS FOR HATCHING, \$1.50 PER 15, FROM prize winning strain Buff Orpingtons. Mrs. Rippengale, Provost, Alta. 9-4

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS FOR sale. Cocks, \$2.00; cockerels, \$1.50. Frank O'Higgins, Wauchope, Sask. 10-3

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCK- erels (several prize winners) for sale. A. D. Mills, Abernethy, Sask. 11-3

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, FROM GOOD laying strain. Setting of 15 for \$2.50. James Dykes, Elbow, Sask. 12-4

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS \$1.50 PER 15. L. Wiles, Camrose, Alberta. 11-4

POULTRY AND EGGS (Continued)

FOR SALE—ONE SINGLE COMB BLACK Leghorn rooster, grand show bird, price \$10.00. F. H. Courtneil, Redcliff, Alta.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, FROM GOOD winter laying stock, \$2 per 15, or \$6 per 100. Ed. Goodwin, Swan Lake, Man. 12-4

PURE BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS. Toms, \$6.00; hens, \$4.00. Mrs. J. E. Thompson, Admiral, Sask. 12-2

PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK- erels for sale, \$2.50 each. Frank Benning, Keeler, Sask.

PURE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, FROM prize winners and good layers, \$4.00 each. Joseph G. Parker, Nobleford, Alta. 12-4

GOLDEN LACED WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$3.00 and \$5.00. T. A. Dickson, Weyburn, Sask.

CHOICE WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$2.50 each. John J. Mustard, Findlater, Sask. 12-3

PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$3.00 each. Mrs. J. Fleming, Box 136, Asquith, Sask.

PURE BRED BARRED ROCK EGGS FOR hatching, \$1.50 per 15 eggs. Wm. Myers, Wauchope, Sask. 12-3

FOR SALE—WHITE ROCK EGGS, \$2.00 PER 15; \$11.00 100. Geo. H. Grant, Storthoaks, Sask. 12-4

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, FROM BUSY Bee Strain, \$2 and \$3 each. D. E. Klinck, Pangman, Sask.

CHOICE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$2.50 each. Jas. Huston, Carman, Man. 11-3

CHOICE WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS \$2 each. Harold Wiedrick, Kinley, Sask. 11-2

EGGS—PEDIGREED BARRED ROCKS, \$1.00 dozen. Mrs. Toth, Elm, Man. 9-4

SEND DIME FOR SAMPLE COPY POULTRY Journal, Yates Street, Victoria, B.C.

FINE BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$2.50 each. Edith Averill, Clanwilliam, Man. 10-3

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCK- erels, \$3.00 and \$4.00. I. Nelson, Percival, Sask. 8-5

PURE BRED BRONZE TURKEY GOBBLERS, \$5.00 each. Albert Bakken, Excel, Alta. 11-2

TOULOUSE GANDERS, CHOICE, \$5.00 EACH. W. D. McGregor, Macoun, Sask.

PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$2.50 each. D. H. Bryce, Keeler, Sask. 12-2

FARM LANDS

FOR SALE—FARM OF 1120 ACRES, UN- improved, but all fenced in; with river frontage well treed; 2 miles from station; 37 miles west from Winnipeg, on main line C.P.R. Suitable for mixed farming. \$40.00 an acre; \$6,000 cash, balance to be arranged. For sale or to rent—First class dairy farm, 7 miles N.W. from Winnipeg; 280 acres; good buildings; 140 acres cultivated. Price \$100 an acre; \$7,000 cash, balance to be arranged. Or owner will rent at a reasonable rental. These are exceptional values for lands in this vicinity. Apply to owner, H. H. Bradburn, Box 1264, Winnipeg. 12-4

EXPERIENCED CANADIAN FARMER WANTS 320 or 480 acres, not too rolling and must be free or almost free of stone and small sloughs; not over five miles from village; prefer place with fair improvements; would buy livestock and equipment if price is right. Will pay owner extra if he will sow or assist in sowing crop this spring. Reply, P.O. Box 538, Winnipeg, Man. 12-3

FOR SALE—WE HAVE FARM LANDS FOR sale cheap in Saskatchewan. Can satisfy the smallest prospective buyer. In some instances the sum of \$200.00 to \$300.00 will cover the first year's payment. Write us for particulars, stating district desired. Will gladly supply full details. The Royal Trust Company, Bank of Montreal, Winnipeg.

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FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA FARMS, POULTRY Ranches, Dairy Farms and Cattle Ranches, write to Pemberton & Son, 418 How. St., Van- couver, B.C.

FOR SALE—QUARTER SECTION LAND, 2 1/2 miles from Balmoral, 70 acres broke, 40 acres summerfallow, good wheat land, consolidated school district, \$30.00 per acre. D. M. Simpson, Balmoral, Man.

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FARM SEEKERS—SEE US BEFORE BUYING. We have choice farms, all sizes, improved and raw, at reasonable prices and easy terms. W. B. S. Trimble Company, Saskatoon, Sask. 6-3

HALF SECTION, IMPROVED, EIGHT MILES out, mixed farm, \$10.00 acre. James Enright, Invermay, Sask. 6-10

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EXCHANGE

320 ACRES IN MADE COUNTY, S. DAKOTA. Will exchange for horses. Aug. Meyer, Schuler, Alta. 11-2

FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR GOOD HORSES or cattle, 32 h.p. Case steam engine in good repair. 42-inch Avery separator to trade for 32-inch. H. W. Bovee, Maryfield, Sask. 11-3

SITUATIONS

AGENTS WANTED, WHERE NOT ALREADY represented in Alberta and Saskatchewan; to write fire, livestock and hail insurance. For Alberta, apply head office, Great North Insurance Co., Calgary; and for Saskatchewan, Empire Financiers, Regina. 5-9

GAS ENGINEER WANTS POSITION—BIG outfit. Percentage basis. Ed. Mead, 9647 106 Ave., Edmonton, Alta. 12-2

AGENTS WANTED—TO TAKE ORDERS FOR Ford-a-Tractor attachment, which at small cost converts any model Ford car into a tractor; guaranteed to do the work of four horses. Ten minutes changes auto to tractor or vice versa. Every Ford owner is a live prospect. Exclusive territory. Liberal commission; big business. You can also handle the only successful kerosene burning carburetor for Fords. If you want to sell these necessities and make good profits, write for particulars today. Small town agents desired. J. D. Adshad, 818 Somerset Block, Winnipeg.

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TRACTORS FOR SALE—4 (BIG 4) TRACTORS in first class condition, ready to start on the minute. Each tractor will haul 5 binders and cut 100 acres per day, or will furnish power to moderate size separator, or will easily haul 8 crossing plows for summerfallowing. Prices and terms very reasonable. Apply to James Scilly, Young, Sask. 12-4

HAVING SOLD MY FARM, HAVE FOR SALE the following described property: One 25-horse Reeves engine; 38-60 separator; two steel water tanks; mounted; one cook car, mounted; one sleeping car, mounted; 8 Cockshutt breaker bottoms. Price \$4,500. Terms on application. G. J. Senander, Webb, Sask.

FOR SALE—ONE 40-70 H.P. TYPE "D" FOUR- cylinder Marshall tractor; 8-furrow "Flying Dutchman" engine gang plow; one 42-64 Avery separator. All in good condition. For price and particulars apply to Hughes & Company, Brandon.

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A BARGAIN—FOR SALE—ONE 32 SHURON tandem cylinder tractor; Waterloo separator, 40-62; number 33 Ruth seeder, Suston blower and stacker, Perfection weigher and bagger. All belts in good shape. Price \$1000. J. E. Sexton, 521 Somerset Block, Winnipeg.

15-30 RUMELY GAS PULL AND SIX-FURROW Cockshutt gang with extra breaker bottoms. Best of condition. \$1,350; half cash, balance November. Glennie & Rodger, Madonald, Man.

FOR SALE—FIVE FURROW P. & O. ENGINE plow. Breaker and stubble bottoms are new. Plow in good shape. For quick sale, \$225.00. Freight prepaid to any station in Saskatchewan or Alberta. E. Fichtner, Pisapot, Sask. 12-2

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FOR SALE—J. I. CASE ENGINE GANG COM- plete. Six stubble bottoms, six breaker bot- toms; two shares for each bottom; double lift; individual lever adjustment. \$250 cash. J. E. Bergey, Rosser, Man. 11-2

FOR SALE—EMERSON BRANTINGHAM 12-20 engine with 3-furrow automatic lift plowing outfit, new last spring, for \$1250. W. E. Sum- merby, Evesham, Sask. 10-3

FARM MACHINERY (Continued)

TWENTY-HORSE REEVES STEAM PLOWING engine. Thirty-two inch Aultman Taylor separator. Six bottom Emerson gang. Cash, time or trade for stock. F. Fredeen, Macrorie, Sask.

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FOR SALE, CHEAP—15 30 FAIRBANKS GASO- line tractor engine; 28-40 Red River Special separator; 6-14 Cockshutt engine plow in good condition. R. Hutchinson, Wapella, Sask. 11-2

WANTED—STEAM TRACTION ENGINE, either Reeves Canadian Special 32 or 40 h.p. or Case 110. Correspond with Rutledge Bros., Delisle, Sask., stating condition and price. 11-2

WANTED—JOHN DEERE HIGH LIFT 14-INCH, plows; triple and double bottom, with steel tandem hitch. S. MacIntyre, Hayter, Alberta. 11-3

FOR SALE—EMERSON ENGINE, DOUBLE disc, 10 feet; slightly used; \$125.00. New Price \$260.00. A. Lees, jr., Parkbeg, Sask. 11-2

FOR SALE—OLIVER 12 INCH GANG PLOW, nearly new, 3 extra shares. Price \$90. George Jeffery, Box 18, Alexander, Man. 12-2

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WANTED—MANURE SPREADER, CHEAP FOR cash. P.O. Box 1704, Winnipeg. 12-4

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FOR SALE QUICK—CAR LOAD OF PURE Victory seed oats, cut before frost, good germina- tion test, \$1.10 per bushel f.o.b. Veteran, Alta. J. T. Morgan, Ensign, Alta. 10-3

SEED OATS, "VICTORY," GOVERNMENT test 96 in 14 days, cleaned and bagged, \$1.15 f.o.b. Borden, bags extra. Secretary-Treasurer, Grain Growers' Association, Borden, Sask.

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WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED. SAMPLE and prices on application. Percy Harris, Balduv, Man. 12-3

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SEED GRAIN (Continued)

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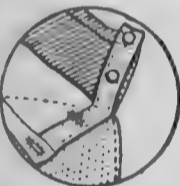
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Western King Manufacturing Co., Limited
WINNIPEG

Selecting a Proper Sire

Continued from Page 8

depends on the condition the animal is in.

The hips should be snugly laid. A wide hip in a bull is undesirable for such a feature may be transmitted and be a source of danger to the cow on birth of wide-hipped offspring. The rump should be long, of good width and well carried out at the tail head. This means a large amount of flesh on one of the most valuable parts. A drooping rump, or on the other hand, a high bone tail head is undesirable. The quarters behind should be thick and deep. The bone and muscles of the legs should be strong, clean and straight. An important point is quality shown in the mellowness of the skin and hair, and the lack of undue coarseness in the bone and joints. Large, coarse horns and ears are an indication of lack of quality. The fact that an animal is thin may not indicate lack of quality. The way the flesh is laid on is also important. Roughness and rolling flesh on a young bull is undesirable as are also bare spots in an animal of good fleshing.

With the stallion, in addition to the masculinity emphasized above, there should be size, good conformation, freedom from unsoundnesses and quality. To get horses readily marketable there is no use using some under-sized stallion. Horses from 1,700 pounds to over a ton, bred to good farm mares are none too big, and nothing less except in rare circumstances can be expected to get colts with size. The market wants horses from 1,600 pounds up, and there are always plenty of scrubs. Strong, close coupling with a short back, a neck not too short but with some style and appearance of a stallion, strong, clean, hard bone and joints are essential. Feet of good size and hard texture and free of side bones and well set clean hard sound hocks are necessary. The stallion should have a good width of chest but not too wide, and his legs should be set squarely under him. If they are not he is apt to go badly in moving, either throwing his feet out, "padding" at the trot, or throwing his knees out or "rolling" at the trot. Straight, clean, strong action behind is very important. Side-bones, spavins, and generally curbs are taboo. A horse may have a curb which is undesirable and still he might be much better to breed to than one without it, especially if he has a hock of good conformation.

Quality is essential. It is impossible for a rough-legged, bad quality horse to get good colts. When he does it isn't his fault. Clean, sound, hard bone, feet of good texture, fine hair are essential marks of quality. With Clydesdales and Shires this is well indicated in the length and fineness of the hair on the legs. There are a lot of people apt to be mistaken on this point. Many small stallions are bragged up for their quality when they really haven't half as much as larger stallions. Quality is worth everything in a good big horse. Extremes in breeding horses should be avoided. Small mares especially, may not mate well with too large a stallion; and especially if he is of poor quality. A medium sized, closely knitted stallion may prove better on very small mares, but breeding to a small horse as a general practice is to be avoided. E. A. W.

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There is a greatly increased demand at present for pure-bred collies. Experiences of various breeders show that the demand for these dogs has increased by leaps and bounds since 1914. Various men have advised us that the enquiries they receive for collies are simply astonishing. One man writes that he has been receiving wires from people asking him to hold pups until their money arrives. This is probably due to a considerable extent to the increase in sheep raising in the West, and the general activity in the livestock industry. No doubt the time will come as in older countries when the farm dog will be a necessary part of every farmer's equipment. One good dog is a valuable asset on a farm but two or three scrubs are absolutely no good. They are of little service and they are fine things to get a farmer into trouble.

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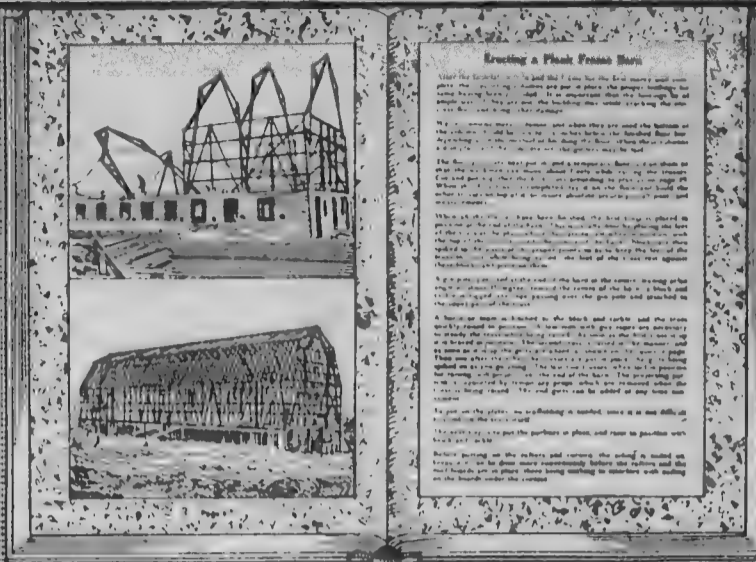
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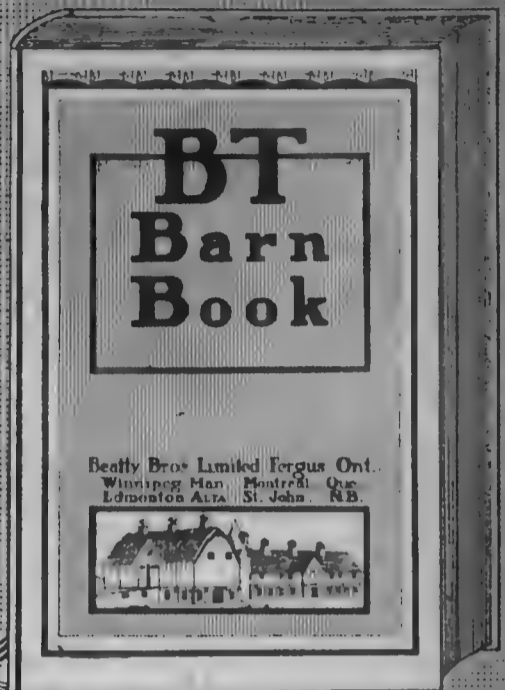
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Under the direction of the author, the first barn was built on a plot of land in the city of Winnipeg. It was a small barn, but it was the first of many. The author has since built many more barns, and he has learned a great deal about the construction of barns. He has found that the best way to build a barn is to use a plank frame. This is a frame made of planks, and it is the best way to build a barn because it is strong and it is easy to build. The author has also found that the best way to build a barn is to use a plank frame. This is a frame made of planks, and it is the best way to build a barn because it is strong and it is easy to build.



How To Build a Dairy Barn

THIS BT Barn Book tells you how to build a dairy barn from start to finish. It also shows how to remodel an old barn, so you can do the work yourself. It tells you how to make the foundations, how to lay the cement floors and how to build the walls. It shows the best and most economical methods of laying out the floor space and putting in the stabling. It shows a method of framing that saves half the cost of the old way; it shows how two men and a team can hoist the bents into position.

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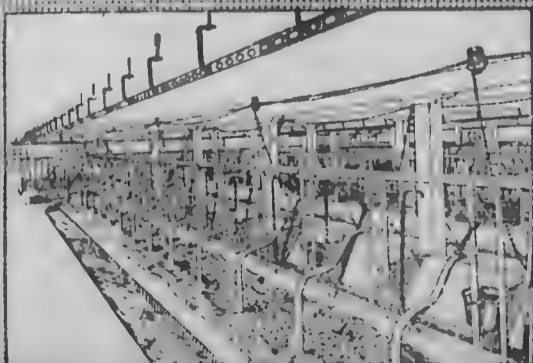
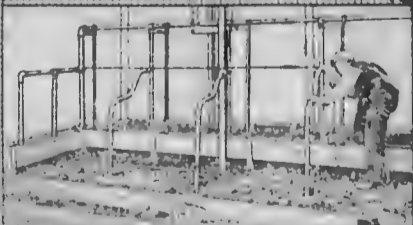
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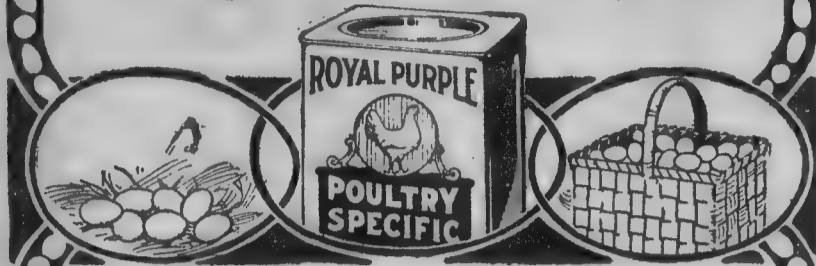
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Live Poultry and Dressed Hogs

Our special offer for shipment of poultry runs only to April 15 next. If you have not yet taken advantage of the attractive prices we are offering, don't delay longer. Remember we guarantee to pay the express charges on old hens or ducks from any part of Manitoba or Saskatchewan, providing the shipment is over 100 pounds. We will express coops (charges prepaid) to your nearest station. We guarantee to pay you for every pound received. Go over your flock to-day and let us know the quantity and variety you can ship us.

Old Hens, in good condition, per lb. 22c
Ducks, in good condition, per lb. 24c
Choice Fat Hens, per lb. 23c

No express charges deducted whatsoever for shipments exceeding 100 lbs. from any part of Manitoba or Saskatchewan.

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE F.O.B. SHIPPING POINT

Turkeys, in good condition, from 7 lbs. up, per lb. 24c
Young Roosters, in No. 1 condition, per lb. 22c

Geese, in good condition, per lb. 22c
Old Roosters, in good condition, per lb. 18c
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Choice Fat Hens, per lb. 27c
Old Hens, per lb. 23c
Ducks, per lb. 30c
Young Roosters, per lb. 20c
Old Roosters, per lb. 18c
Turkeys, per lb. 25c
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Old Birds in Good Condition

We are prepaying crates to any part in Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

The prices quoted are for Poultry in Marketable condition.

Go over your flock; let us know the variety and quantity and whether you wish to ship live or dressed. We will promptly forward crates and shipping tags. All consignments are given our personal attention in the matter of correct weight and grade. Our shippers know that they will receive entire satisfaction.

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NOTE THE FOLLOWING PRICES
Turkeys, from 7 lbs., in good condition, per lb. 25c
Young Roosters, in No. 1 condition, lb. 20c
Hens, in good condition, per lb. 22c
Hens, extra large and fat, per lb. 25c
Ducks, per lb. 22c
Roosters, per lb. 15c
Geese, per lb. 18c

All prices are f.o.b. Winnipeg, and are guaranteed for 30 days from date of this issue. If you have not any crates let us know how much you have to ship and we will supply crates.

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Golden Star Fruit & Produce Co., Winnipeg, Man.

LIVE POULTRY WANTED

Read our prices stated below. We are in need of 5,000 Hens, inside of 2 weeks from date. Pick out the large fat hens, as most of them are not laying anyway. Let us know the number of birds you want to dispose of.

Choice Fat Hens, per lb. 26c
Hens, any size, per lb. 24c
Ducks, per lb. 30c
Turkeys in No. 1 condition 24c-25c
Geese, per lb. 20c

Old Roosters, per lb. 15c
Young Roosters, per lb. 20c

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Community Incubators

Most people are alive to the importance of increased production, and the conservation of beef and bacon. By an organized campaign the farmers of Manitoba have been shown the necessity of greater hog production. They have responded well, and are willing to do more if opportunity demands, to help along with greater production. Why not greater poultry production?

By a little extra effort, the farms of Manitoba (58,000 in all) would be made to produce at least 2,000,000 pounds more poultry than last year. This could be used for home consumption, which would release an equivalent amount of the red meats for overseas. How can it be done? Let every farmer raise from 10 to 25 more chickens this year than last year and we have anywhere from 2,000,000 to 5,000,000 pounds more dressed poultry. Poultry meat is very nourishing and can be produced just as cheaply as pork. Ten extra chickens, weighing approximately 40 pounds will do a great deal to help out the shortage of meat.

There are a few difficulties, but they may be overcome by foresight and planning. Perhaps the principal one would be getting the chickens hatched, or at least hatched early enough. The old hen while very reliable is rather slow to get down to business in the spring. Nor can she hatch more than from 12 to 15 eggs at one time. Where fairly large numbers are to be hatched and where chickens are wanted late in April or early in May, hatching with hens is very uncertain. By common authority early chickens are giving the best returns. Therefore the installation of incubators for hatching the flocks this spring should be a good move. A large number have already been ordered, and no doubt a good many more will be ordered before the hatching season is in full swing. No time should be lost now, getting a machine if one is wanted this spring.

Community Incubators

But there are those who would like to raise a fairly large number of early chickens, who are not in a position to either buy or operate a machine. While it doesn't take very much time to look after an incubator, it has to be looked after regularly. In some of the states to the south, the eggs are hatched at community centres. This centralizes the work. By this system a large incubator holding from 1,800 to 10,000 eggs (depending on the size of community served) is used, and is installed by either a private individual or a local organization. The farmer or poultry man brings the eggs to the incubator, and three weeks later takes away his chickens. He has no responsibility whatsoever in the hatching. He just pays a certain fixed price per egg, for the work of hatching. This centralizes the work and is an economy in labor. In many cases the man running this mammoth machine is more expert than the average of those running the smaller machines.

What about this system in Manitoba? Would it be a factor in greater production? I believe it would. Private individuals seem rather backward in taking it up. It would mean more to the country at large, than to any one individual. The government spent a certain amount as travelling and other expenses of those taking part in the hog-raising campaign and with excellent results. Would not a little money spent now be of infinite value in our greater production campaign? The installation of several of these machines in certain centres in the province seems a feasible expenditure of money at this particular time. The time for action is short. What is your opinion on it?

INCUBUS.

KEEPING EGGS FOR HATCHING

Eggs for hatching keep best in a temperature of about 50 degrees F. and they should be turned every day. Eggs that are to be shipped should be well packed and should be left entirely quiet at least 24 hours before being placed under hens or in the incubator. It is not desirable to keep eggs for

hatching more than 10 days, but good hatches may be secured from three week old eggs if kept at 50 degrees and turned every day. Experiments show that the longer the eggs are kept the less the percentage of chicks secured. In cold weather gather the eggs before becoming chilled.

A VAPOR DISINFECTANT

In diseases like colds or roup it is often good practice to use a gas or vapor disinfectant. Sulphur used to be an old standby for everything, from lice to condition powders. Burning sulphur is of little use as a disinfectant unless the walls and floor of the house are first dampened. In this way the fumes combine with the water and form the strong sulphuric acid. Probably one of the best fumes to use are those of carbolic acid, cresosote or zinoleum. Take about half a pint and put it into a tin cup. Then take the top tin off a lantern, light it and set in a big tin garbage tank or galvanized iron tub. Place the tin up on top of the lantern and turn flame high enough to evaporate the liquid. This should be done at night when all the hens are on the roost. Be careful not to suffocate them. There should be considerable sneezing, coughing and shaking of the heads before you stop. Have all doors and rim holes closed. This is a very good way to handle roup in addition to what has already been outlined. Formalin is also a good disinfectant. For using this the house should be closed tightly, wet bran bags placed on the floor, the formalin poured over these and a hasty exit made. These are two disinfectants which are generally handy on every farm and can be used safely by anybody having good common sense.

MITES AND LICE ON POULTRY

Mites and lice feed on poultry. If numerous enough the birds will be kept poor and few eggs can be expected. The mites live on the roosts and in the nests. When the birds are on the roost or on the nest the mites crawl onto them and suck themselves full of blood and then crawl back on the roost or into some crack. To get rid of the mites, clean the poultry house and nest and wash the roosts and nests with a solution made up of four and a half gallons of water, one quart of sheep or cattle dip and one quart of kerosene. Be sure to get into the cracks and corners. Then put fresh straw in the nests.

Lice live on the birds all the time, so to kill them the birds must be treated. Lard can be used. Rub it well into the skin under the vent and under the wings on grown birds, and for chicks rub it onto the head and under the wings. Dusting with lice powders is also helpful and a dust box containing ashes or fine road dust is also helpful in keeping down lice. A well cleaned and whitewashed (inside and especially roosts, nests and walls) house also helps keep down both mites and lice.—N.D. Agr. College.

Secretary Baker, the American Secretary of War, has arrived in France to inspect in person the results already achieved in the efforts of his department to place in the field this year an army that will be a factor in the campaign. He has stated that there may be at least 1,000,000 American troops in France during 1918. Troops and supplies for General Pershing's forces are now moving to France on schedule time.

The Rural Municipality Convention held in Moose Jaw recently passed the following resolution: Whereas there are various municipalities in which there are thousands of acres of land which are not assessed for school purposes, and further, a number of schools in these districts in which not a word of English is spoken, therefore this convention urges the government to bring these lands into school districts and to enforce the speaking of English in all schools.

News of Herds and Flocks

NEWS OF FLOCKS AND HERDS

In the purchase of Craven Knight to head his herd of Shorthorns at Oakland Farm, Carstairs, Alta., Charles Yule has secured one of the most outstanding Shorthorn bulls in the United States. This bull has been at the head of the herd of Leslie Smith, St. Cloud, Minn., for some years, where his use as a sire has shown him to be a bull of great merit. Several of his calves have been sold at the thousand dollar mark, and are in strong demand in the United States. He is a son of the great Avondale, one of the most noted bulls of the breed in America. He was the senior and grand champion bull of the North Dakota State Fair in 1917, senior and grand champion of the Minnesota State Fair, first in the aged bull class at the recent Congress Show in Chicago. At this show he defeated Imperial Mistletoe, the first two-year-old bull at the Chicago International in December. Craven Knight is undoubtedly one of the best stock bulls in the United States. A number of fine, outstanding young bulls came with him, which should do splendid service in Western Canada. Among the females imported and which have already been mentioned in The Guide, is Lucille, a cow weighing 2,000 pounds, three years old, that was second at the 1916 International and third at the 1917 International. There are a number of other outstanding individuals, including Hampton Queen and Shepherd Girl, which make up this collection of high-class Shorthorns.

EDMONTON BULL SALE

One hundred and fifty-five pure-bred bulls are entered for the spring bull sale, which takes place April 4, the third day of the spring livestock show in Edmonton. Other years bulls have been entered for this sale from all parts of the West, but this year it was decided to give the preference to the Alberta animals, and it has been necessary

HAYS OFFERS HOLSTEIN HEIFERS

Another special prize has been added to the girls' and boys' special prizes in connection with the Summer Exhibition at Calgary. Dr. Thos. E. Hays, of Carstairs, has offered two grade Holstein heifer calves as first and second prizes for dairy calves aired by registered Holsteins and shown in the Dairy Calf Competition at the Calgary Exhibition.

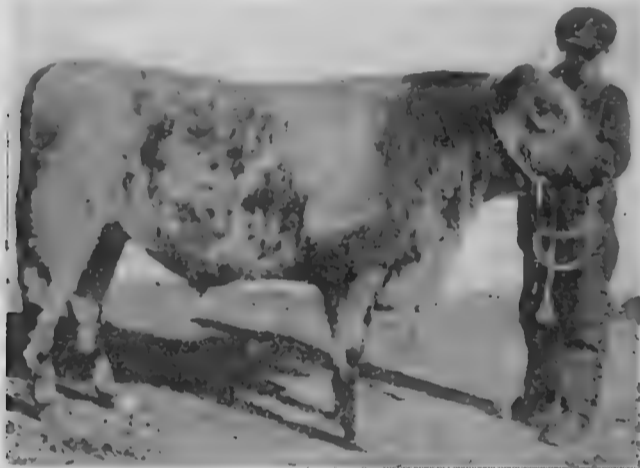
SHORTHORN PRICES IN U.S.A.

In the Shorthorn auction sales in United States during the year 1917, 550 animals sold for \$1,000 or more per head. It is a significant fact that of this large number only 26 exceeded \$2,500 and but three passed the \$5,000 mark. How clearly it indicates the stable condition of the Shorthorn trade. Private transactions were more extensive than in any previous year in the breed's history and yet there were no spectacular prices announced.

This reveals the wholesome condition of the Shorthorn business. Of the 250 sales held during the year the average that fell below \$200 was an exception and less than half-a-dozen reached or exceeded the \$1,000 mark. The great majority ranged from \$850 to \$550 average price per head, with less than a handful in excess of \$750. It is the evidence of stable trade conditions, of a safe and sane attitude on the part of the breeders, and the reliability of the Shorthorn as a profit maker on the farms and ranches. So far this year activity in Shorthorn affairs has far surpassed the record of 1917 and the prospect is that this trade will gather momentum as it increases in volume.

130 CARS OF BULLS AT CALGARY

Some idea of the size of the Auction Sale of Bulls which is to be held at Calgary, March 26 to 29, may be gained from the fact that it takes 130 cars to bring the bulls to the sale and the bulls come from 81 different

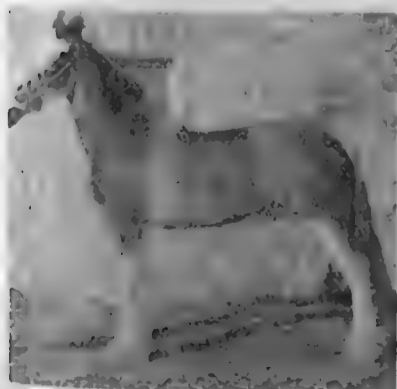


Alex. H. Walker, Carnegie, Man., with his calf, Ruby Boy, an Angus-Shorthorn Grade, Champion at the Brandon Boys' Fat Calf Competition. This is a calf of wonderful type, finish and quality. He sold for 48 cents per pound and his owner won \$175 with him. He was Reserve Grand Champion of the Show. Alex. Walker is just 11 years old.

for the management to turn down over 100 entries from some of the biggest cattle breeders in the Dominion. In spite of the restriction there are thirty more bulls entered than last year.

Entries have also closed for the pure-bred horse sale, with some thirty-six horses entered from all parts of the country. Eight splendid Clydesdales have already been shipped from the farm of A. G. Gormley, of Unionville, Ontario, for this show. Being the first year of the horse sale, this is considered a splendid endorsement of the scheme which was suggested by the horse breeders' organization.

There are about 70 entries in the calf feeding competition for the boys and girls of the Province. The entries for this class as well as in the other show classes do not close till March 18, but those already received in every department make Manager Stark sure of the biggest livestock show he has ever staged. Some 15 girls have already sent in their names in the calf-feeding competition, which has become one of the most talked of events of the year in connection with the innovations in the exhibition business. Business men as well as the boys and girls competing are taking a huge interest in the scheme.



Doune Lodge Rosador, one of the two good Clydesdale Mares given by Mrs. W. H. Bryce, Arcola, to the Canadian Red Cross, and sold at the Regina Horse Sale last week.

stations in Alberta. There are no less than 246 breeders of pure-bred stock in the province contributing the 856 bulls entered for the sale. The breeds represented are as follows: 86 Aberdeen-Angus; 8 Galloways, 272 Herefords, 2 Red Polled and 498 Shorthorns.

From the enquiries which have been received for catalogues and the general interest which is being shown in this sale it is expected that the largest number of stockmen ever brought together in the province of Alberta will be present at the sale. There will also be present buyers and visitors from all parts of Western Canada as well as from Eastern Canada and the United States. The animals will be judged, commencing at 1.30, March 26, and the sale will continue mornings afternoons and evenings for three days, commencing March 27. The auctioneers will be S. W. Paisley, of Lacombe, J. W. Durno, of Calgary, and an auctioneer from the United States. The annual meeting of the Alberta Cattle Breeders' Association will be held at the Palliser Hotel, Tuesday evening, March 26.

JERSEY BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

Taking advantage of the assembly of most of the Jersey breeders at Chilliwack on February 8 for the annual convention of the B. C. Dairymen's association, the Jersey breeders of the province called a meeting with a view to forming a B. C. Jersey Breeders' association. There was a good attendance and the proposed bylaws and constitution were read and adopted, and the following number of directors elected: Honorary President, Prof. E. A. McLean, B.C. University; president, A. H. Menzies, Ponder Island; vice-president, E. H. Barton, Chilliwack; secretary-treasurer, G. S. Harris, Moresby Island; district directors, A. W. Hunter, Interior; W. M. McIntyre, Mainland; Thorold D. Smith, Vancouver Island; N. N. Grimmer, Islands.

BULL SALE AT REGINA

Buyers at the Regina Bull Sale got a good many bargains. Some good bulls went for less money than they should and prices were rather low. The quality of most animals is said to be as good as ever at the Regina sale, though fitting was not so good. The feed shortage not only resulted in many bulls being improperly fitted but also carried some hesitancy in buying. Only a report on the Shorthorn end of the sale is available as this issue goes to press.

The highest price for a Shorthorn bull was \$6.5, which is \$15 under last year's top figure. R. H. Scott, of Alameda, paid that for Shenley Amine, a four year old dark roan, sold by John T. Clark, of Bender. Mr. Clark had six bulls at the sale and realized \$2,200. He also had the two champion bulls at the show, Shenley Amine being open champion, first in the aged bull class, and Prince Sunbeam being reserve champion, Saskatchewan champion, and first in bulls calved after August 1, 1916. Prince Sunbeam thus got the junior championship. By many of the Shorthorn breeders at the sale the statement was made that Prince Sunbeam was the cheapest bull sold yesterday when he was knocked down at \$400 to Turnbull and McLaren, of Arcola.

The ten highest priced bulls were Shenley Amine, \$695; Saskatoon Sultan, \$530; Royal Butterfly and Baron Butterfly, \$485; King William, \$460; Pride of Hillhurst \$450; Prince Sunbeam, \$400; Rosbud Boy, \$395; Sunbeam Shenley, \$375; Lancaster Marquis, and Saskatoon Sultan 2nd, \$360, and Red Rose Duke, \$340.

Altogether 118 bulls were sold for a grand total of \$25,030 or an average of a little over \$217.

Show Placings

In the judging and awarding of places yesterday forenoon before the sale the judges placed the Shorthorns as follows:—

Bulls, Championship open—Shenley Amine; Reserve Champion Prince Sunbeam, John T. Clark, Bender, Owner.

Saskatchewan championship—Prince Sunbeam, John T. Clark, Bender. Aged Bulls—1, Shenley Amine, John Clark, Bender; 2, Oak Bluff, Topsman, E. K. Hume, Manor; 3, Duke, Robert Bloomfield, Pense.

Bulls, 3 years old—1, Prince of Gana, W. E. Clark, Waldron; 2, Baron of Park Lea, R. T. Lawson, Wiggins; 3, Oaklands Gloster, M. P. Roddy, Rouleau.

Bulls, 2 years old—1, Saskatoon Sultan, R. W. Caswell, Saskatoon; 2, King William, W. G. Wilkinson, Tuxford; 3, Redrows Duke 2nd, Hamill and Hunter, Regina.

Bulls calved after August, 1916—1, Prince Sunbeam, John T. Clark, Bender; 2, Pride of Hillhurst, John T. Clark, Bender; 3, Royal Butterfly, University of Saskatchewan.

Bulls calved after January, 1917—1, Sunbeam Shenley, John T. Clark, Bender; 2, Belmar Champion, Elias Cuming, Bender; 3, Jack Cannock, C. C. Cameron, Stoughton.

Cows, Aged—1, Golden Lily, W. G. Wilkinson, Tuxford; 2, Duchess of Oak Bluff, H. Tembath, Balcarres; 3, Sunnyside Queen, W. F. Croome, Wolseley.

Cows, 2 years old—1, Hillcrest Princess, A. J. Quigley, Sintaluta; 2, Rose of Rose Valley, James S. Inglis, Rokeby; 3, Lady Nora, C. A. Peterson, Qu'Appelle.

Cows, 1 year old—1, Duchess of Maple Bluff, H. Tembath, Balcarres; 2, Red Roan, J. A. McLean, Regina.

Cows, open championship—Golden Lily, W. G. Wilkinson, Tuxford; reserve champion, Duchess of Oak Bluff, H. Tembath, Balcarres.

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Sharples skims clean at any speed, so it is not necessary to put on a contraption to prod you up to a fixed speed. You can judge how important this is when tests show that 95 per cent. of all separators are turned under speed much of the time, causing a waste averaging 10 pounds of butter per cow yearly. Sharples saves all this—automatically.

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The skim-clean-at-any-speed principle (suction-feed) is built into the Sharples, just as Nature built teeth into you. When you don't have any Nature-teeth, store-teeth are better than none, but they never measure up to the built-in kind. Think that over! Sharples construction has also eliminated troublesome discs—the simple tubular bowl containing but one piece. There are only half as many parts as in other separators—that's why a Sharples lasts longer than any other. Write for catalog to nearest office, addressing Dept. 84



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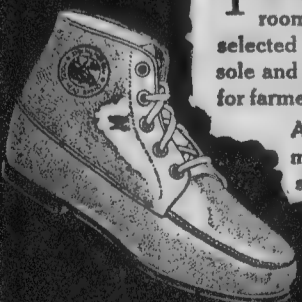
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Also specially suitable for woodsmen, trackmen, millmen, sportsmen, laborers—all who require strong, easy fitting footwear.

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Some Books Worth While

HEREWARD, THE WAKE

(55 cents)

This novel is a direct and not unsuccessful imitation of the sagas, or legends of Northern Europe—the whole spirit of the book is Scandinavian. Hereward is half a Dane, and refuses to fight under the West Saxon, Harold. His career is like that of the usual saga-hero—a wild unruly youth, outlawry, brilliant exploits abroad, and a return home at last to fight for his patrimony in the fens. It is a very free rendering of history, but full of life touches and a genuine sense of tragedy.

Hereward is the old English Viking—the man who took off instead of put on his armour to fight. Hereward in history long resisted the power of William the Conqueror, and was called "The Wake" or "The Awake" because he could never be taken by surprise. Kingsley has made this figure not only the typical man of the North, but a model of strong and generous manhood for all time. He once, and only once, does wrong, and this fault brings about his ruin and death, though not before he has made, as a man should make, proper moral atonement.

But it is the artistic side of the story that compels admiration, for it is simply beyond praise. Moreover, one can feel that the historian is behind the novelist. Only one who has read and studied Northern literature and Northern history very deeply could have made such pictures for us. As we read we do not doubt that we really can hear the cry of the sea-king and the sound of the oar roll "like thunder working up from the North-East."

The boy who catches the spirit of the story will learn that it is his duty not to submit to every difficulty, but to meet and conquer obstacles, to strive with all his might and strength of body and soul for success, to cultivate his muscles as well as his mind, and to enjoy the beautiful world as much as possible without being wickedly selfish or mean or scheming.

PILLARS OF SOCIETY

(45 cents)

"The Pillars of Society," begins quite properly with King George V. and deals with a long list of politicians and public men, journalists, actors, novelists and millionaires of Great Britain and America. Among those of most popular interest are men like Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Asquith, Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Andrew Carnegie, Lord Strathcona, Sir Wilfred Laurier and Mr. Bonar Law. It may be that some of the others will be of men with whose names even you are not familiar, but you have not to read the sketches unless you wish. If you read and appreciate those which do interest you, you will be certain to get your money's worth and more.

To most of us the King is a mythical personage in a world afar off, but if you read Mr. Gardiner's sketch you will realize that he is a very human and natural person, much like you and me. No lover of ceremony or pretence, of simple, straightforward mind and purpose, earnestly striving to do his duty in his station as we in ours. "The surface is unpretentious, but the material is made for wear." That is the picture given of our King. If you like contrasts you will get one if you then turn to the sketch of Teddy Roosevelt. The atmosphere here is very different. I have a suspicion that Mr. Gardiner is not quite fair to Mr. Roosevelt sometimes, though manifestly he is trying hard to be so. Usually when you have to try hard to be fair you don't succeed; and evidently Mr. Gardiner has not too much love for Roosevelt and his kind. Still, there is not a more vigorous or better drawn portrait in the book. It will be strange if you have not a more vivid idea of Mr. Roosevelt, even if your hero worship is spoiled a little in the process of reading. I wish I could quote the opening paragraph in full, but that is not possible in such an article. The general idea of the man is that "he is the playboy of the

western world, rough, boisterous, rollicking, sending his barbaric yawp over the roof of the world." For President Wilson the clever English journalist has a much greater regard. The president is compared with Mr. Roosevelt, much to the disparagement of Mr. Roosevelt. The Englishman in Mr. Gardiner likes the quieter, more disciplined strength of Mr. Wilson better than the unrestrained exuberance of the roughrider.

THE SOCIALIST MOVEMENT

(55 cents)

Socialism is, by way of speaking, in the air today. Happenings in Russia and unrest in Germany have quickened the interest of all of us in Socialism and given a significance to its tenets and history that was never before manifest. Every man among us who pretends to intelligence and some information in these days should have some general knowledge of Socialism, how it arose, what are its doctrines and what its aims. Now it is very unlikely that you have the time or the money to enter upon an exhaustive examination of the subject. What you want is a competent guide to an intelligent understanding of Socialism. If that is your case, here is the very thing you want right to hand. Get and master "The Socialist Movement" (55 cents), by J. Ramsay MacDonald, and in the compass of a small book of 250 pages you will find a comprehensive review of a Socialist history and doctrine. It is difficult to imagine a review of a great movement better done than this is. The last section on the history of the movement is worth the money, and the chapter "What Socialism is Not," will probably do much to disperse your prejudices, if you have any. The fact that the book is written by one who is a sane exponent of his conviction and also that the book is written in a smooth, eminently readable style—this adds to the virtue of an excellent little treatise on a great subject.

TALKS ON TALKING

"Talks on Talking" (1.00 postpaid) is an interesting little book by Grenville Kleiser. This book adds another link to the series by this writer on various phases on the art of talking and public speaking. Mr. Kleiser's works should be known to all who aspire to public utterance. This last book deals principally with conversations rather than public speaking. It is a very interesting study of the different types of talkers. Mr. Kleiser gives us in this book very clever word pictures of the following types of talkers, whom we have all met: The tiresome talker, the trifling talker, the tedious talker, the tattling talker, the tautological talker, the tenuous talker, the tactless talker, the temperamental talker, the tantalizing talker, the tangled talker and the triumphant talker, and shows how the faults of these various types may be guarded against. The book is not only intended for public speakers, but for everybody who requires to do much talking, whether in a business or a social way, and can well be studied with profit by the persons who merely aim to make their conversations with their friends more pleasurable and interesting.

HEART OF THE HILLS

(\$1.35)

Poems by Albert Durrant Watson
Charming love lyrics and interesting war verse, with several lengthier poems of unusual merit. The greatest of these are: "In the Heart of the Hills," the finest description of tobogganing that has appeared in Canadian literature; "The Aureole," written in excellent verse, libre, and glorifying an ideal friendship embracing all human relationships; and "To Worlds More Wide," a powerful and thrilling transcendental and reflective poem, interpreting life and even world tragedies in the light of Infinite Love and manifestation. All lovers of verse will welcome "Heart of the Hills" as representation of the best in Canadian Literature.

NOTE.—The books reviewed above may be obtained from the Book Department of The Grain Growers' Guide upon receipt of the price mentioned in brackets after each title.

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The business of The Guide's Book Department is confined to the handling of books and a few labor-saving devices tending to produce greater efficiency on the farm. Our aim is to encourage the reading of practical books and anything we suggest we can unhesitatingly recommend. A TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED. BEST ATTENTION. PROMPT SERVICE.

WESTERN CANADA LAW

is the name of a book specializing on the laws of the four most Western provinces. It has saved "thousands of dollars" to many farmers by eliminating law consultation fees when a lawyer's advice was not absolutely necessary. A great many hundred copies have been sold during the last four months and the edition is now nearly exhausted — only a few more left. We cannot tell you when we will be able to offer you as good a law book again. If you get your order in at once you are fairly sure to secure a copy.

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The Grain Growers' Guide BOOK DEPARTMENT **Winnipeg, Man.**

Recent Manitoba Legislation

A Synopsis of the Legislation Passed during the Session just closed

Legislation enacted during the session of the Manitoba legislature, recently prorogued, included several measures of more than passing interest. Conspicuous in the long list of enactments were those which provided respectively for the establishment of a civil service commission and of government employment bureaus, the levying of new taxes and securing to married women a life interest in "the homestead."

Having suffered, in common with the remaining western provinces, a considerable loss of revenue through the elimination of the traffic in liquor, and facing demands for increased expenditure in several departments, not the least important of which are the augmented grants to be made to schools, the government was obliged to consider the imposition of new taxes. A levy of one mill will be made on all rateable property in the province; this tax is expected to yield a revenue of \$750,000. A tax will also be imposed on unoccupied rural lands. This tax will be a levy of one-half of one per cent. of the assessed value, with the provision that no land shall be taxed under the act at a rate higher than 20 cents per acre, and that, when the tax payable on any lot or fraction of a lot, or section of land, is less than \$1.00, the amount entered on the roll as payable shall be \$1.00. This tax is expected to yield a revenue of \$60,000.

Persons attending places of public amusement will be called upon to contribute to the general revenue. The tax will be one cent on an admission charge of ten cents; two cents up to 25 cents, and by an ascending scale up to 25 cents for an admission charge of \$2.50. The proportion of the levy is in each case approximately 10 per cent.

Municipalities were empowered to borrow an amount not exceeding \$60,000 for the purpose of furnishing seed grain to farmers and to those wives of soldiers who are managing farms in the absence of their husbands on active service. The municipality must itself purchase and distribute the grain and the quantity supplied to any individual must not exceed in value \$600.

Government Labor Bureaus

An act of far-reaching importance in

its effects upon the labor problem is that which provides for establishment of government employment bureaus. This measure is part of a Dominion-wide scheme, agreed upon at a recent conference in Ottawa of representatives of the federal and the several provincial governments. If similar action is taken by the remaining provinces, in accordance with the agreement reached, and if the work of the several provincial bureaus is intelligently co-ordinated through the central bureau to be established in Ottawa, machinery will have been set up which should make it possible for the government to ascertain at any time the labor needs and resources of any province. As a necessary part of the plan, the act provides for the closing of all private employment agencies. All farmers and other employers will register with the provincial bureaus, of which there will be one in Winnipeg and one in Brandon, with two or three offices at other points to meet seasonal needs.

There will be a permanent official, to be known as the superintendent of the employment bureau, assisted by an

advisory board, to be composed of four persons: the secretary of the provincial bureau of labor and three who will be selected respectively by the trades and labor council, the organized farmers and the employers of non-agricultural labor. This act will go into force on proclamation of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

Noxious Weeds Act Amended

Some important amendments were made to the Noxious Weeds Act. The provision of 1917, under which the expense incurred in cutting weeds was chargeable as a lien on the property, having precedence of all mortgages, was deleted, and the practice established by the act of 1916 again resorted to, so that in future such expenses will be charged as a tax on the property.

A new clause provides that any owner or person interested in land may serve notice on the secretary-treasurer of the municipality in which the land is situated, giving the name of the owner or agent, resident in the province, on whom notice may be served. The inspector can then take no action towards incurring the expense of cutting weeds until the owner or agent has been notified. Toad flax and annual sow thistle are now included by amendment in the weeds of Class One. The penalty for failure to cut weeds after notice has

been served, which was formerly a fine of \$15 for the first offence, will now be not less than \$15 nor more than \$50.

An amendment to the Animals Purchase Act provides that, after a community has been formed for the purpose of the act, the organization shall not be, as in the past, closed to others, but that additions may be made to the membership from time to time. The Sheep Protection Act was amended so as to establish the obligation of the municipality to reimburse the owner of sheep killed or injured by a dog whose owner cannot be identified. An amendment made to the Horse Breeders Act has for its object the protection of the stallion owner in that every colt will now have against it an automatic lien until service fees have been paid. It is worthy of note also that inspectors under the Horse Breeders Act are now empowered, and it becomes their duty under the act, to prosecute all violations of the act.

Legislation Affecting Women

A life interest in the husband's holding is secured to the married women of the province by the new Dower Law. In the case of farm women the interest extends to 320 acres, and of city dwellers to the home site, not exceeding six lots. This interest in what is termed the "homestead" is secured by the provision that it shall not be sold or transferred by the husband without the consent of the wife. No husband can dispose of his property by will without leaving at least one-third of his whole estate to his wife. The protection of marriage settlements is also provided for by a clause included in the act. The act will come into force on proclamation and it is understood that the date decided upon is September 1.

An amendment made to the Public Schools Act will also be of interest to women. It declares that the wife, or husband, of any qualified ratepayer in any town, village, or rural district, shall be eligible to vote for or to be elected to the office of school trustee. The amendment recognizes the principle of a community of interest between husband and wife in the ownership of the homestead, in so far as concerns the franchise under the Public Schools Act, except in the cities, where there are many women qualified in their own right. Many women throughout the province have always been eligible to vote for, or to be elected, school trus-



Not a Pile of Scrap Iron, but \$2,000 Worth of Modern Farm Machinery. This type of machine shed, with the prairie for a floor and sky for a roof, has two advantages: low initial cost and roominess. In the long run, however, it is the costliest form of storage known.

tees, by virtue of being registered rate-payers. The effect of the change is that, when either the husband or the wife has the requisite qualification, both shall be deemed to be qualified.

Another important measure affecting the interests of women, though of direct concern only to those who work for wages in the urban centres, is the new Minimum Wage Law, providing for the establishment of a wage board, which, after investigation, may fix a minimum wage for women engaged in any particular industry.

Civil Service Reform

Civil service reform also received the attention of the legislature, and legislation dealing with this problem was passed after consultation with Dr. Adam Shortt, formerly chairman of the Dominion Civil Service Commission and a recognized authority on this subject. The act provides for the establishment

of a Civil Service Commission, consisting of one member, to be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. This official will be removable only by act of the legislative assembly, and it will be his duty to, among other things, test and pass upon the qualification of candidates for admission to or promotion in the civil service. Appointment to such positions, save in a certain few instances specially provided for in the act, will be by competitive examination, and notice of every such examination to be held must be published in the Gazette. The selections made shall be, as far as practicable, in the order of the names on the lists of successful competitors, saving that the commission may select from the list any person who, in his examination or previous experience, exhibits special qualification for any particular service. The commission will supply required officers, clerks or employees on the ap-

plication of the deputy minister with the approval of the minister.

Provision is made in the act for the preferential treatment of returned soldiers when filling vacancies in the civil service. Office hours, vacations and leave of absence, suspension and retirement are all the subject of special regulation. An important provision is that which, while it does not debar civil servants from voting in provincial or federal elections, prohibits them from doing partisan work in such contests. Any effort to influence the commission in favor of appointment, promotion or increase of salary is held to be sufficient to disqualify an applicant for appointment, or to render any person actually employed liable to immediate dismissal. The act provides for the division of employees into six classes, with defined salaries.

Other Important Legislation

Other measures, devised for the pur-

pose of securing the proper and efficient conduct of provincial administration, were the act establishing a government purchasing bureau and that securing the independence of the Comptroller-General. This latter can now be removed from office only on address of the legislature, and for such action a two-thirds vote of the members in attendance is required. The former measure merely confirms action which the government had already taken by order-in-Council, a purchasing agent having been in office since last fall.

Increase in the use of drugs which has been noted since the passing of the Temperance Act led the government to introduce legislation to control and regulate the sale of narcotics, the measure being directed chiefly at the users of morphine and cocaine.

A measure of some importance as affecting the financial administration of the province is that which provides that money secured from the sale of natural resources must not be taken into general revenue, but must be earmarked for investment for the benefit of the province. It is the intention that such money shall be used largely for the provision of capital for the Farm Loans Association.

A pronouncement on the attitude of the government towards the Direct Legislation Act was secured in the course of the session, the Hon. Thos. Johnson declaring that the act, which the Manitoba courts have declared to be ultra vires of the provincial legislature, will go to the Privy Council. The minister stated that this step would be taken when it became necessary to proceed similarly with some other matters, so that the expenses may be shared. Meanwhile, he said, if the provisions of the act were invoked, the government would consider itself bound to respond.

Report on Government Elevators

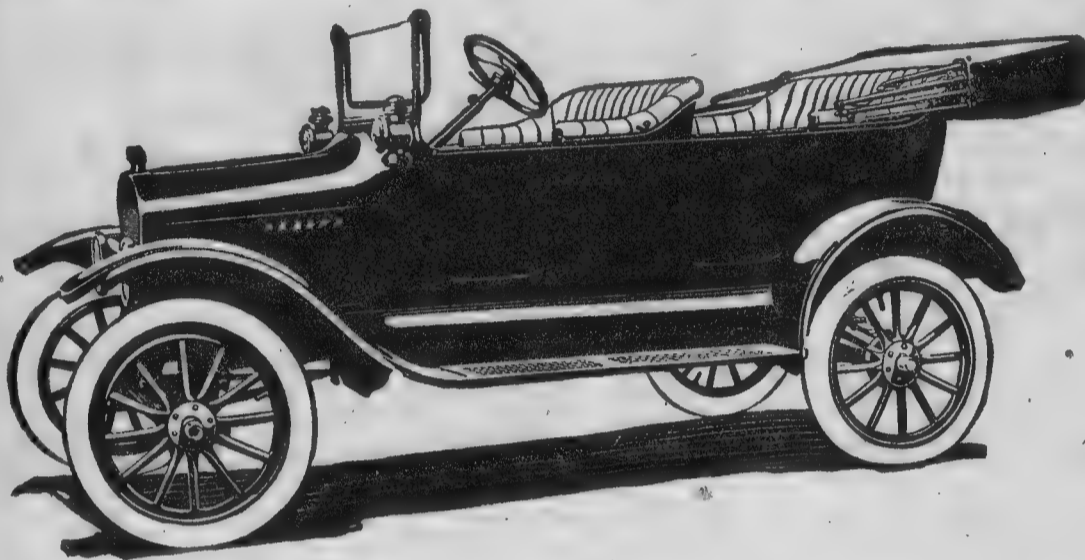
The annual report on government elevators included a cash statement, showing receipts of \$80,173.33 and expenditures amounting to \$89,905.38, leaving a balance on hand of \$10,267.95. The section dealing with maintenance and operation shows that earnings for the year were \$64,841.15 and the expenses \$20,814.97. Interest on debentures amounted to \$47,322.22, making a total outlay of \$70,137.19, the loss on operation being \$5,296.04. The report on replacement shows that receipts were \$68,366.54, of which \$53,219.15 was realized on sales of 16 elevators to various individuals and firms. Expenditures included \$42,343.44 paid to the United Grain Growers Ltd. for dismantling, rebuilding and repairing.

An act respecting the sale of farm machinery, introduced by W. H. Sims of Swan River, requiring implement companies to use a standard form of contract and containing other provisions similar to those in the act passed some time ago by the Saskatchewan legislature, did not move beyond the committee stage.

Manitoba Farm Loans Report

A report on the activities of the Manitoba Farm Loans Association, whose work has necessarily been restricted owing to the financial conditions arising out of the war, showed that applications had been accepted by the board to the number of 591 and amounting to \$1,569,900, of which 256, amounting to \$619,500 had been paid out. The total number of bonds sold was 98, amounting to \$99,575, and there were sold also 286 deposit certificates in the sum of \$118,525; of this number 71 had been redeemed, amounting to \$33,850, leaving on hand 215 of the value of \$84,675.

The appointment of a drainage committee, to be composed of members of the legislature and to be presided over by an engineer of international repute, was provided for by special legislation. The drainage districts of the province have cost, and are costing, the people of the province immense sums and have been the subject of complaint made by many delegations that have waited on the government. During next summer the commission will make a full investigation and will report to the government. It is understood that the engineer who will preside over the commission will be one who has obtained experience in the great reclamation works undertaken in Minnesota or North Dakota.



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The Deeper Life

An Episcopal Prophet

By Rev. S. C. Bland, D.D.

Episcopal prophets have not been numerous in the Christian Church. Perhaps naturally not. Men whose business it is to oversee, to keep the machinery running smoothly and to be of a prudent and tactful disposition. The prophetic spirit has always made trouble. It is critical and reckless. The dislike and fear of change again, so strangely prevalent in a religion founded by such a divinely radical character as Jesus, have tended to choose for positions of authority uncompromising antagonists of innovation. Capacity for hard work, too, has often been a necessary qualification for Episcopal functions, and hard work is often fatal to long views or the critical spirit. So it has probably been almost inevitable that bishops should rarely be prophets; nor is there ground for complaint. Gifts differ. "God," said St. Paul,

"hath set some in the church, first, apostles; secondarily, prophets; thirdly, teachers; after that, miracles; then, gifts of healings, helps, governments, diversities of tongues. Are all apostles," he asked, "all prophets?" (1 Cor. XII, 28-29). A ranking, we may note, very different from what has generally prevailed in the church. Episcopacy has rendered great services. In the early inexperienced centuries, probably, the bishops saved the Church from shipwreck through persecution from without and fantastic speculations from within. But Episcopacy has rarely been prophetic. So it is a novel and deeply interesting phenomenon to find a bishop, in speaking of the condition of the Church, dropping the cautious and non-committal attitude so often characteristic of high officials and speaking out with the boldness and flaming sincerity of the prophet. But these are undeniably the characteristics of an address on "Religion in Public Schools," given by Bishop Gore, of Oxford, last December, in one of the London churches. Bishop Gore is perhaps the most remarkable figure among the bishops of the Church of England—the most difficult to classify, and whose future course and influence offer the most tempting material for speculation. He is one of the most uncompromising of High Churchmen, a champion of the modern critical spirit, and an outspoken critic of the present social order. In his address he pays a glowing tribute to the "religious spirit, the spirit of self-devotion, of duty, of unselfishness, of good-heartedness, with a total freedom from anything like self-advertisement," which has marked the contribution of the public schools to the war, and yet he doubts whether if Jesus had come amongst young men of this kind saying the same things, or the same in spirit, as he said in Judea and Galilee, He would have found many disciples. He finds a widespread non-committal attitude in public schools and in the men who have been trained in them.

"You get a vast number of people who never really make up their minds about religion. They are interested in religion; they are this, that and the other; they are more or less conscious of what is said against this, that, or the other point of current religion; they are interested in new points of view, but they do not make up their minds; they remain uncommitted." From the question of religion in the public schools the Bishop goes on to survey the general outlook for religion. "For my own part, I cannot give what is at first sight a hopeful message. I cannot myself resist the impression that the Church must enter upon a period of even profound humiliation. I think our old-established Church is going to

be judged for its sins, and deserves it, and must not murmur.

"Therefore, I cannot and do not expect rapid recovery from the evils which we deplore. Only 'the spirit bloweth where it listeth.' Before now in the history of the world there have been destructive periods such as that in which we are now living. The literature of the period immediately before the Reformation was almost as critical of the Church, for example, as our own generation. There was hardly anything noteworthy in its literature except one continual deploring of the scandals and abuses of the Church, one great call for the reform of the Church in its head and members. There followed a great catastrophe, a great revolt, and then a period of reconstruction. I ask myself whether something of that kind is

not like to occur again. Criticism cannot go any further. It must issue in revolt, failure, humiliation, judgment. But out of that, through that, on the other side of a social revolution perhaps, I ask myself whether there is not in the purpose of God, the unexhausted purpose of God, another period of reconstruction to be expected, religious as well as social. If so, do I not see clearly our duty today?

"We cannot alter the temper of our age; but we who feel the meaning and the nature of the traditional religion, of the handling of the Word of God, we see what function we can fulfil. We can concentrate and strengthen the believing body.

"It is one of the most bewildering phenomena of our time that there is arising an estimate of human life which is so wholly Christian as that which underlies the aspirations of the Labor Movement, or generally, of social reform; an estimate of the infinite value of the individual soul, an estimate of social obligation, of social duty, a criticism of the idea of competition as the basis of human life and the sole motive of human progress—all this, Christian as it is in spirit, arising very largely from non-Christian and almost wholly from non-ecclesiastical sources. If you examine it in its central meaning you find that it seems to come out of the very heart of Christianity, and then we ask ourselves why the Church ever failed to teach it. How can we ever have been so blind as to admit the spirit of the world into the whole of our social teaching, and eject, or put together under a bushel, what ought to have been recognized as the 'pure milk of the word'?"

"You see what I mean; we want to maintain the great tradition of the Word of God. If so, we must both purge it of everything intellectually false, of everything that gives the germinating intellect of man an excuse for saying: 'This is a ridiculous old-wife's fable!' Also, we must look out upon all the glowing aspirations of men and recognize the movement of the Spirit of God in the general heart of man, and thus seek to commend our doctrine to the conscience of everyone in the sight of God."

Bishop Gore recognizes, first, that the Church must not resent the criticism so widely directed against her today. It is, at any rate in large part, the call of God to her to repent. Again is the time come "that judgment must begin at the house of God." (1 Peter IV, 17.) The Church must humbly confess her shortcomings, especially, as Bishop Gore points out, her extraordinary and disastrous failure to recognize and proclaim those ideas which underlie the labor and socialist movements of our time, the sacredness and value of human life and its right to

human conditions and opportunities, the abhorrence of competition as the prevailing motive of commerce and industrialism. The Church must cease to defend the present social order. She must come out from it or she will perish with it, for, as Bishop Gore recognizes, the present social order is doomed. The Church must frankly and wholeheartedly join herself to those who are seeking to build the new order, that where the old falls in ruins men may not, even for a brief period, be homeless. And it must not be overlooked, Bishop Gore quite clearly sees, that if the Church is to furnish help and inspiration in the reconstruction which is near at hand, she must heartily and unreservedly recognize the rights of the human intellect and cease to teach to men any views of the Bible or of theology which cannot unquestionably justify themselves before the divinely constituted court of the human intelligence.

So, humbling herself as she has never humbled herself, and confessing her pride and her self-seeking, her want of faith and want of love, have we not

the right to believe she shall be exalted, and that beyond the valley of humiliation lie sunlit heights of unexampled expansion and conquest?

Why is it that men have to work for such low wages? Because, if they were to demand higher wages there are plenty of unemployed men ready to step into their places. It is this mass of unemployed men who compel that fierce competition that drives wages down to the point of bare subsistence. Men are compelled to compete with each other for wages of an employer, because they have been robbed of the natural opportunities of employing themselves; because they cannot find a piece of God's world on which to work without paying some other human creature for the privilege.—Henry George.

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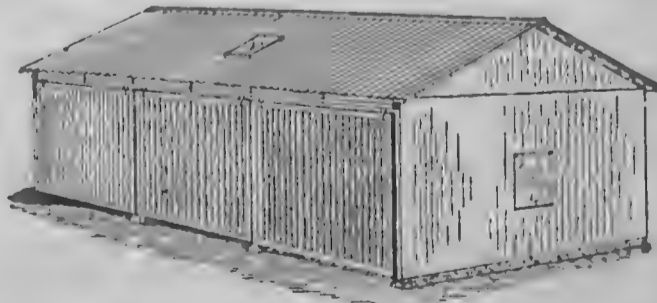
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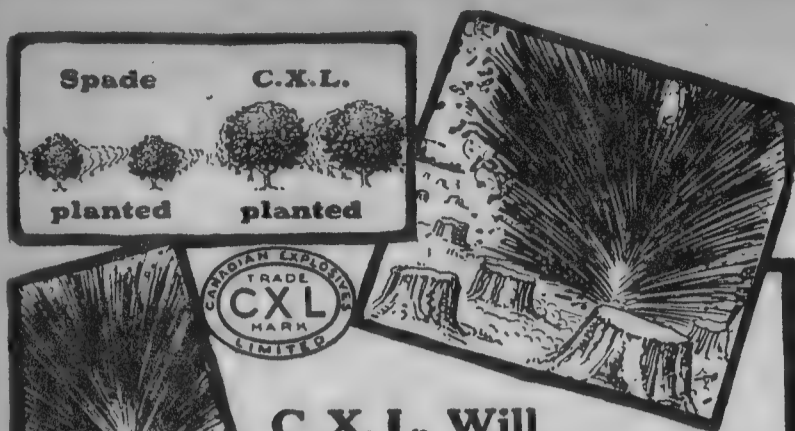
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Beekeepers Prepare

By B. Brewster

An S.O.S. call has gone out from Great Britain and her Allies in the hour of her extremity, addressed especially to North America, and the cry is "Produce, Produce and again Produce." Their greatest requirements are wheat, hog products and sugar and though Canadian officialdom has not thought it necessary to make any special appeal to beekeepers, both the state and the national beekeepers' associations of the United States are urging beekeepers to produce the maximum quantity possible of honey this coming season. This refers particularly to extracted honey as it is in a more available form as a substitute for sugar and, whilst the sugar situation has improved since the importation of this season's crop of raw material from Cuba, it is likely to be only temporary and the need for conservation will be as great as ever. Honey will be in great demand. Last season's crop, an average one, was all cleaned up practically before December came in, and whilst the demand for it may be increased by the shortage of sugar, its popularity rests on a surer basis. The growing recognition by the consuming public of its value as a food, consequently, there is every encouragement to beekeepers to meet the demand apart from the question of patriotism.

Preparing for a Big Crop

The preparation for a crop of honey, as far as the bees are concerned, must be largely a matter of the previous season, as soon as the flow is over, in seeing that all colonies are headed by young or at least vigorous queens, lots of young bees and an abundance of good stores in the brood chamber. Such colonies generally winter alright even under adverse cellar conditions, and unless this has been done an element of uncertainty always exists as to what shall be the spring outcome. In spite of this uncertainty it will not pay to leave all preparation for the season until we put the bees out because then, even though we may not work on the land, there is the garden, poultry, the lambs and the hundred and one things that perennially demand our attention in the spring and are apt to crowd out even the thought of preparing supers and hives for the bees. Then later on we send out a hurry order for supplies just when the dealer is rushed to death with orders from others of like habit, for the malady is endemic and hard feeling is engendered because we do not get the preference over all the others and perhaps the flow comes on and finds us unprepared and the swarming fever will develop through crowded conditions in the hives.

The principal factor, whatever others may be there, is that plenty of supplies should be ordered early enough to enable the beekeeper to nail them together and have them ready before the snow goes. The shortage of labor is going to make many of us spend less time with our little friends than we have always thought absolutely necessary. Short cuts must be studied out and those factors which stimulate the swarming instinct, as far as possible eliminated. Hives should be placed, when possible, on the north side of a tree to shade from the midday sun. If not convenient to do this, shade boards to lay on top of the hive must be provided and ample space for ventilation given at entrance.

In some localities expert beekeepers claim to be able to manage out-apiaries with only three or four visits during the season. This is only possible when the crop is from one source and that generally white clover, and they assert they have practically no swarming. I do not know, neither have I heard of any such locality in this Western country. The West is fortunate in the great variety of its flora, and though the heavy flow does not commence until well into July, yet there is a constant succession of nectar-bearing flowers from the bursting of poplars and willows in the spring till the middle of September, and the long drawn-out light flow is most conducive to swarming. Some strains of bees are un-

doubtedly more prone to swarm than others, and extravagant claims have been made at times for the non-swarming proclivities of a certain strain of bees, but on further trial in other localities, and under changed conditions, these claims have not been borne out by facts. In reality the non-swarming bee is a product of the dim and distant future, if not a chimera.

Seasonal Factors

Seasons have a direct bearing on the swarming problem. Some seasons, though not noticeably different, tending to excessive swarming. The principal factors are crowded conditions, heat, lack of ventilation, an excessive birth-rate and probably a little of them all. To obviate these conditions give them additional room before the swarming fever commences.

As soon as settled warm weather has come and the colony in a prosperous state with lots of bees between each comb, take a full depth super containing drawn comb or full sheets of foundation. Place it near the hive that you wish to give additional room on an inverted cover. Now, take out two of the frames from the centre and lay them aside for the moment. Now take two frames of brood and bees from the centre of your hive and put in centre of super. Fill the vacancy made with the two empty combs that you laid aside. Put the super on the hive and cover up. This will force them to occupy the super, whereas if you are using foundation they might swarm out without going into the super at all. This operation can be repeated indefinitely as long as there is need for it. Under this system swarming is materially reduced and colonies thus treated will gather a large quantity of honey in an average season. The writer, on one occasion, took off 180 pounds from one colony. A record, of course, but it is records we are aiming for this year. We cannot achieve these results unless we do the right thing at the right time. If action is deferred until the swarming fever is developed, it is then too late, but properly carried out fully 50 per cent should not swarm.

Before leaving swarming, let me point out that weakness of any system where increase is made by natural swarming lies in the fact that you are perpetuating the swarming strain and neglecting to increase from those showing a lesser tendency to this undesirable trait. This can only be remedied by requeening from selected stock, but this is advanced bee culture.

Clipping the Queen.

Accepting swarming as inevitable, how can we lessen the evil? Simply by clipping the queen, a saving of time and temper, no climbing trees, no absconding swarms. If one has not clipped a queen before, it may seem a difficult and risky operation, which it is not. The proper time is before the hive becomes too crowded, though I do not advocate clipping early in the spring as it too often results in balling and the death of the queen at a time they can least afford it. Say, in fruit bloom or dandelion is a good time and the first thing is to find the queen—easy enough if you go the right way about it.

Armed with a smoker and a pair of scissors—the smaller the better, those used for embroidering do fine—sit down by the side of your hive with your back to the sun, and place an empty hive by your side, and as you lift out each comb examine it. Place it in the same order in the empty hive. Don't use much smoke or she may hide. Go carefully over comb and you will seldom fail to find her. At this time she will nearly always be found on a comb containing brood. If you have a steady hand she may be clipped while going about her business without picking her up at all. Watch for her putting her head into a cell and then, just as she is backing out, slip the scissors under her wings and clip off about half of all four wings. Try the experiment on a worker or drone first, but if you can not do it this way you must pick her

up. Don't be afraid of her, she will not sting. Don't seize her roughly, but there is no danger of hurting her if you will only hold her sufficiently tight to prevent her getting away. Take her between the thumb and first finger of the right hand and transfer to the left, holding her by the thorax between the thumb and first two fingers head in. Slip the scissors under the wings. Mind you do not get a leg as well, and there you are. Easy, isn't it?

Binder Twine from Flax Straw

Continued from Page 7

The name "sisal" is derived from a port in the state of Yucatan from which sisal hemp is shipped in great quantities.

The combine which has grown up about the industry is backed by the Government of Yucatan and controls the situation. The labor is done by Indian peons who live in a state of semi-servitude and are paid barely enough to sustain life. Nevertheless prices have been kiting since the war began till American manufacturers finally sought Government intervention.

The purchase of fibre for the American Government was placed in the hands of Warden Woolver, of the Stillwater Penitentiary, in connection with which institution he had made a success of the binder twine business. It was thought that some concessions in regard to prices might be obtained by negotiation between Washington and the officials of the State of Yucatan. The negotiations did not bring about the desired result, however, and prices are still in the air. They have gone from 4½ cents per pound in 1915 to 19½ cents per pound in the latter part of 1917, and it is upon this 19½ cent basis that the twine for 1918 is being made. The manufacturing costs have been supplied to the United States Government which will likely set the price of the manufactured article.

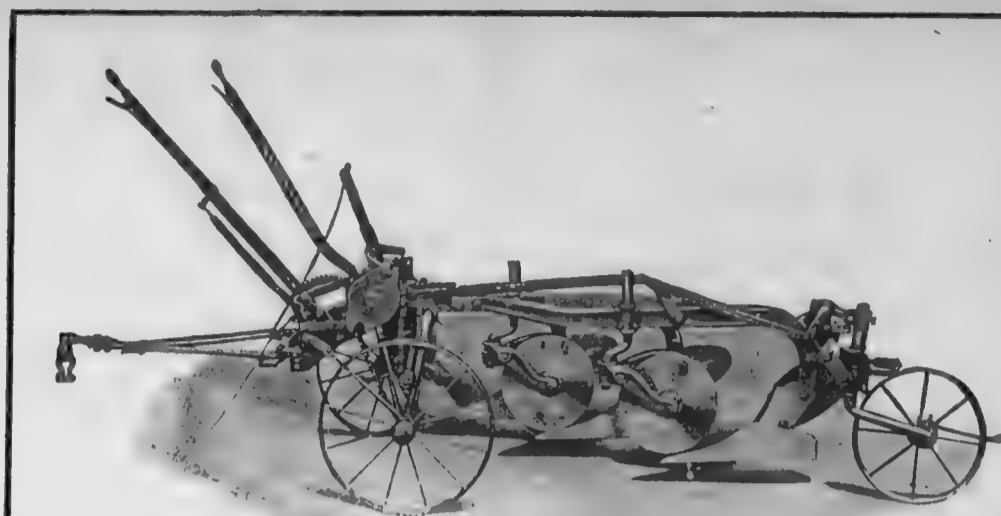
Independent of Sisal Monopoly

The significance of a discovery which will produce satisfactory binder twine supplies without dependence upon sisal hemp is at once apparent. It is entirely undesirable that the successful harvesting of our Canadian crops at a time when they are playing such an important part in the food supply of the Allies should depend upon the whims of a little State like Yucatan, Mexico. Canada's harvests are expanding annually and it is indeed to be hoped that the trained men who have been devoting their best thought and endeavor to the solution of the situation in Saskatchewan will be able to demonstrate to the satisfaction of the most skeptical that they have made a discovery of national, even of international importance.

The men who have had the experiments in hand were all well equipped in their respective lines and for several years previous to the forming of the Flax Fibre Development Association they were engaged in the flax industry, in developing and improving flax machinery or in carrying on research work with a view to simplifying by chemical or other process the present procedure of giving to flax its linen properties. The officers of the Association are: Chairman, F. W. van Allen, consulting engineer; vice-chairman, Dr. W. W. Andrews, consulting chemist; treasurer, W. K. Cruickshank, consulting chemist; secretary, F. L. van Allen, mechanical engineer.

The chief of the fibre division of Dominion Experimental Farms, G. G. Bramhill, has examined the samples on exhibition at the Parliament Building, Regina, and declares them to be much superior to any he has ever seen produced from Western flax straw. The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' executive also, it is understood, have been much impressed with the finished product by the new process.

If all the claims made for the new method can be substantiated by practical test on a commercial basis it would seem that there is something which might well merit the consideration of the Dominion Government.



The Plow that Makes Your Tractor Worth While

In Tractor Plowing, the work is judged by the results. No matter how well the Tractor may operate, if the Plow does not turn a proper furrow, the result is disappointing.

The Massey-Harris Power-Lift Tractor Plow is the Plow you can depend on for satisfactory work under the most trying conditions.

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"My overalls and shirts are the best, because—they stand the test of the wash-tub—no starch filler or cheap dyes to wash out."

Insist on "Bob Long" brand. Ask your dealer for Big 11—the big grey overalls—the cloth with the test.

My Dad wears 'em.

Known from Coast to Coast
R.G. LONG & CO. LIMITED TORONTO, CANADA

The Sealed Room

Continued from Page 10

viewed the radiant girl admiringly.

"You look jes' beautiful, Win," said she, her pale eyes shining, her own angular lack of beauty quite forgotten. "No wonder he's crazy aboutcha. Any man would be."

Winifred smiled over her shoulder at the adoring Henrietta.

"That's awfully sweet of you, Hen." And then, as her long blue eyes took in the mad disarray of the room: "My, but this room's a sight! I think I'd better straighten things up—"

"Not much you won't!" asserted Henrietta. "You go on down to him. I'll attend to this mess."

"That's dear of you, Hen; but really—"

"Oh, I'm expectin' my r'ward," bantered Hen. "When you're married and livin' on yer farm you gotta send me a week-end invite, because maybe that foreman of his—"

"Henrietta Plum!" Winifred was scarlet to the temples. "Why, you're perfectly outrageous! He may not even be dreaming of marrying me."

"Then what's he doin' here?" demanded Miss Plum.

"Lots of men," said Winifred, "call on girls whom they don't intend to marry. Perhaps he's not thinking of marrying anybody."

Miss Plum's response to that was analogous to the answer of Mr. George Yocum, submitted not long ago in somewhat similar circumstances:

"Well, if he's not thinkin' o' marryin' you, he ain't fit to be yer husband."

Descending the stairs a minute later, Winifred puzzled her mind over that as Tom had puzzled his over Yocum's reply, and, also like Tom, she construed it favorably.

But when, moving with the lithe buoyancy of youth, she came to the "parlor" doorway, all thought of herself vanished. Seeing him there, she thought only of his wonderful goodness, of his great kindness to Dora, and she thrilled with a nameless emotion. In that quivering instant she knew that she loved him with all her soul.

As he rose from his chair she went swiftly toward him, starry-eyed, her hands outstretched, a delicate flush in her fine, smooth cheeks. Claspings both his hands, she lifted her humid eyes to his.

"It was so kind of you to come to see me, and I appreciate it—more than I can say."

Gazing down into her upturned face, the power of speech deserted him. He, who could face any physical danger with an unhurried pulse and a steady eye, was now tongue-tied with trembling fright.

Mrs. Stookey, knowing a propitious moment when she met one, quietly withdrew, closing the folded doors behind her.

Tom moistened his lips. "I'm going back tonight. I thought perhaps—I came to see—if you wouldn't go home with me."

For all his nervousness, there was a thrilling inflection in his voice which caused her to lower her eyes, and the warm blush in her cheeks mounted higher and higher still, until it bathed her white brow in a crimson flood.

The Great Moment had arrived! He loved her! He wanted to marry her! It was like a dream come true.

And yet—who can fathom the heart of a girl?—she did not answer his question, then. Instead she asked another—a question so wholly unexpected that it left him gasping in utter bewilderment.

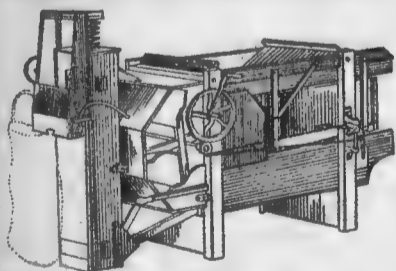
"Do you happen to know if that unattached foreman on your ranch is susceptible?"

"W-why—what on earth! You surely don't— What do you mean, anyway?" he demanded, staring at her with Heaven knows what wild thoughts in his mind.

She could meet his eyes now, smilingly. Having succeeded in perturbing him, her own palpitation promptly subsided.

"I was only thinking," she said, "of a very particular friend of mine who feels strangely drawn to country life, and I was wondering— Am I talking ridiculously like a matrimonial bureau?" she laughed.

"You're talking like an angel!" he



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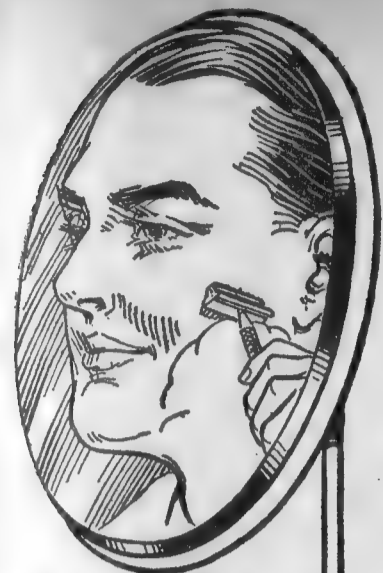


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True Shaving Comfort

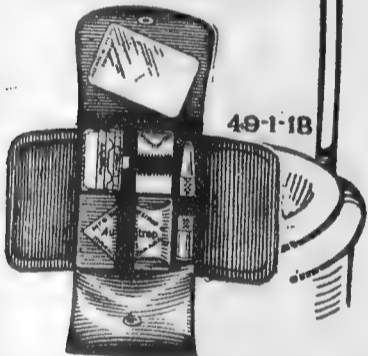
The man who uses the AutoStrop enjoys a clean, comfortable shave—his face does not unpleasantly remind him of his morning shave by smarting for hours afterwards.

The reason is apparent—a freshly stropped blade is the easiest to shave with.

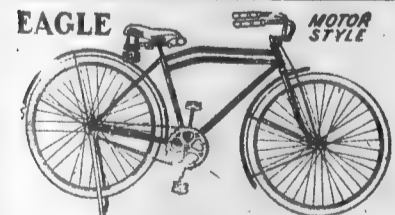
The AutoStrop is the only razor that sharpens its own blades automatically thus always keeping them free from rust and in perfect condition. Guaranteed to Satisfy.

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Mention The Guide

boldly declared; and he was thinking: "By George! Wouldn't it be immense if old Yocum should take a notion to marry!" However, he was too intent upon his own love affair to take much interest in another's problematic one.

"Listen to me, Winifred—I love you, dear. I want you to be my wife. Aren't you going to marry me?"

"I—I—" She abandoned the fluttering sentence, and, hiding her face against his shoulder, vigorously nodded her head up and down.

Outside in the slovenly street the world flowed on, heedless, selfish, higgledy-piggledy—a sordid, self-featured world of greed and misery, and the everlasting pursuit of happiness. But to these two, alone with their love, this world was a paradise, ineffably pure and perfect.

But they were interrupted in a most extraordinary and wholly unexpected manner.

Tom heard a familiar voice in the hall asking for Miss Henrietta Plum, and he strode to the folding doors and flung them open, and beheld George Yocum—Yocum, who had, with violent argument, inveighed against hasty marriages!

If Tom, on hearing Yocum's voice, had been unable to believe his ears—and he had been so astounded—Yocum could scarcely believe his eyes.

"Well, I'm blowed!" said he, and sank limply into a chair, staring dumbly.

Had you been a diligent reader of a certain Chicago newspaper, you might have learned, one autumn day, that marriage licenses were issued at the county building in Chicago to Mr. Thomas McKay and Miss Winifred Snow, and Mr. George Yocum and Miss Henrietta Plum. But you would have vainly searched, in this or any other paper, for details concerning the wedding, which was performed for the four of them by Rev. Philip Webb. Mrs. Stookey and Mrs. Buckle and the Zuckermans and Dora Kirk were among those there.

And the little minister still tells of the splendid donations—checks of four figures each, no less—which the bridegrooms made to "the cause."
(The end.)

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Proceeds of Raffle, held in East Manitou school, Winter, Sask. 27.50
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Eyestrain being caused by structural and anatomical defects, therefore this can be relieved only by wearing glasses that remedy the defect. The degree of relief obtained depends upon the skill, accuracy and integrity of the one you consult.

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So did Mr. Gopher's wife.
As she lived, so she died,
All curled up by the "Gophercide".

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GOPHERS like "Gophercide". They don't taste the powerful Strychnine poison in it. Our chemists have succeeded in making a soluble strychnine, which dissolves freely in water without using acids or vinegar. The bitter strychnine taste is hidden, so that gophers eat grain which has been soaked in "Gophercide". That's the end of the gophers.

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Municipal School Boards

Continued from Page 9

work through a well-equipped central school of 10 rooms, with small ward schools for the primary grades, who thus avoid the walk back and forth; many have introduced manual training, domestic science and rural science courses, the children from the outlying rural schools being conveyed weekly to the manual training and domestic science centres. Others again are continuing the isolated rural school system unchanged, the only difference lying in the fact that there is unity of control over all schools under the same board. Other instances could be given to show the incentive which this form of administration provides for intelligent experiment, and to the student of education it presents an unique and valuable opportunity for observation of methods of organization.

The number and variety of these different forms of control may excite surprise, but when it is borne in mind that these municipalities (nearly 30 in number) differ widely in extent, population and land configuration, with school attendance varying from 4,635 in the largest down to 40 in the small-

schools and teachers, and they will view with greater sympathy the inevitable demands for better and more modern equipment.

But just in this connection a second point of comparison demands attention. Most of the matters to which reference has just been made are regulated by questions of finance, and herein once more the municipal board enjoys a definite advantage. Owing to their practically unlimited powers of assessment and to their increased (though not unrestricted) powers of collecting the school taxes, as compared with the rural districts, they usually find themselves adequately provided with funds. As a result their schools will in general be better kept in repair, better equipped and provided with necessary supplies, and better conditions will prevail as regards teachers' salaries. In most of them, indeed, a salary schedule is in force, providing for regular increments for satisfactory service. It must be evident that these conditions make for greater continuity in the work as compared with those prevailing in the rural districts, where the whole financial system comes under review and can be completely reversed at the annual public meeting.



Tolmie School, Saanich Rural Municipality, B.C.

lest, it must be evident that widely differing methods are needed, or may at any rate be experimented with. Of greater interest probably will be found some general statements as to the advantages or otherwise of a system of rural schools under control of a rural municipality, as compared with those constituting separate units under their own board. In making these comparisons it must be understood that the conclusions arrived at are not capable of universal application. Individual instances of excellent work under each form of control can certainly be adduced, and these statements are to be regarded as strictly general, though they embody the results of observations extended over several years by trained students of educational work.

Broader Outlook—Improved Finance

In the first place, then, it may be accepted that the larger municipal boards (consisting of five members instead of the three who compose the rural boards) will more often than not attract men and women who are better informed and more professional in their outlook on education. The heavier responsibilities make greater demands upon their time and abilities, and they undertake the duties of their office with the consciousness that some sacrifice is demanded of them. No intellectual or moral superiority is herein implied. It merely supplies confirmation of the universally accepted fact that greater responsibilities call for a greater executive and administrative ability; that the best citizens will only be induced to offer their services if they are entrusted with duties and responsibilities worthy of the best that is in them. Exercising control, as they do, over a wide area, and with opportunities for studying and comparing the achievements of a number of schools and teachers, rather than of a unit organism, their wider experience tends toward a broader and more sympathetic outlook; the salaries, promotions and transfer of teachers all receive more attention; they will adopt a more judicial attitude towards criticisms or complaints in regard to the work of the

The foregoing may be summed up in the statement that in general a municipal board will have a broader outlook upon the problems of education, and will in a greater degree possess the means whereby it can give effect to its policy. We constantly find an increasing number of municipalities making provision for introducing the newer branches of study, more particularly such subjects as manual training, domestic science and rural science (of course with provision for practical applications in workshop, laboratory and school garden) and high school work, with agricultural instruction, is frequently undertaken. In addition to this the municipal trustees may, as they deem expedient, organize the schools by wards, or by introducing partial or complete consolidation with or without ward schools, and this either for all educational work or for such special branches as have just been mentioned. Thus they possess powers of organization altogether beyond anything possible with a rural board, and in addition the means of making that organization effective.

Organization is closely related to the question of supervision, and here again the municipality possesses an advantage, for under clause 10 of the Public Schools Act it is empowered to appoint a municipal inspector, whose duties, subject to the provincial authorities, are very extensive, and include, in addition to administrative functions delegated by the board, supervisory authority in all matters relating to school organization, instruction and discipline. New boards have, so far, taken advantage of this clause, but in its intelligent operation there probably lies a remedy for the chief objection to municipal control, a matter which will be referred to later.

Economical Administration

Mention has already been made of the financial advantages enjoyed by municipal boards, and of the fact that they are in general better supplied with funds and are consequently in a better position to give practical effect to necessary extensions and improvements in educational work. But it must be

remembered that herein is involved only one-half of the problem of successful finance. Not only is it necessary that means be forthcoming to meet expenditures, but it is desirable that these expenditures be wisely controlled, and it is absolutely essential that there be economical administration. The public are slowly awakening to the fact that large and increasing financial outlay must be incurred if our educational system is to perform what is demanded of it today, and perhaps no single consideration will weigh more in reconciling people to the inevitable sacrifice these expenditures will entail than the question of economical administration. Here, again, experience inevitably drives us to the conclusion that in the rural municipalities the administrative machinery is both simpler and more effective; the paid secretary, a trained professional man accustomed to office routine, replaces the honorary official (usually himself a trustee) appointed by the several boards, and the education department transacts business with one office instead of with a dozen or more. Simplification of machinery results, for in such details as supplies, stationary, equipment, fuel and so forth, the dozen or more schools are provided from one office, resulting not only in increased efficiency but usually in reduced cost.

A Weakness—and the Remedy

There is, however, a feature of municipal administration which, in the opinion of some observers, constitutes a serious drawback to its success. It is alleged that the municipal trustee does not, cannot in the nature of things, possess that first hand familiarity with the actual work of the rural school which is enjoyed by the local school trustee. The latter is said to be in closer touch with teacher, children and the practical details of school life, and his visits are more frequent for his home is usually close at hand. The former often lives at a distance, he rarely visits the school, and one misses the tie of familiarity between the trustee the teacher and the children.

In reply to this it must be remarked, in the first place, that it is not difficult to find instances where the trustees' close personal contact with school matters has not been of a happy nature nor conducive to the welfare of the school. The teacher is professionally trained for his or her work, and in some cases is apt to resent injudicious interference. On the other hand, visits of trustees are certainly beneficial to the school and are generally welcomed by teachers and pupils. It should be just as instructive for a school trustee to visit a school under his control and to witness the daily operation and interplay of the forces which go to make up education, as it is valuable for teacher and pupils to recognize that the school work is of sufficient interest to command the notice and attention of their trustees and of the general public whom they represent. Can anything be done towards remedying this admitted weakness in the system of municipal control?

Two methods are in operation in various districts and both are attended with success. In some smaller municipal districts the whole area is divided up among the five trustees, each agreeing to visit the schools most accessible from his home; he reports to the whole board and thus contact is maintained between board and separate schools. This method is obviously incapable of operation in very large districts, or at any rate its effectiveness will be inversely proportional to the number of schools to be visited. In such cases a remedy has been found in utilizing the services of the paid secretary, or of a municipal inspector, or of both, and in a judicious combination of their services with the work of the individual trustees. Here again variety characterizes the practice of the several boards. In some cases the secretary confines his attention to routine details connected with his office. In others he will note and briefly report on educational matters. Where a municipal inspector is engaged the secretary's functions will obviously be limited to the former, but there is no apparent reason why, in smaller districts a municipal inspector should not himself perform the duties of secretary;

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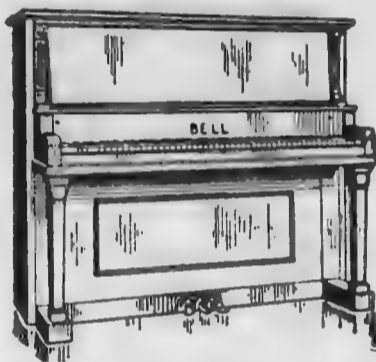
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it will readily be seen that among trustees and secretary, with or without a municipal inspector, there are numerous possible combinations in dividing up the responsibility for making periodic visits to schools and furnishing the board with reports; and on this department of school administration the success of the whole will to a very large extent depend.

In concluding this brief comparison of the respective advantages and disadvantages of municipal-rural school administration, it may also be stated that the very existence of conditions of co-operation makes for a higher standard of efficiency; teachers and pupils alike are conscious that their own school is part of a unified whole, a healthy spirit of emulation is aroused, and pride in the local school combined with loyalty to the school system of the municipality, constitutes no small factor in the struggle toward high achievement. It may be affirmed, then, that from whatever standpoint the matter is viewed all experience goes to show that the unified municipal school organization is advantageous to rural districts; and that whether or not it be the case that further valuable improvements and developments may yet be incorporated there is already ample justification for abandoning a system of one-room isolated schools in favor of combination wherever such a course is at all practicable.

LAMBERT JOINS THE GUIDE

The great development in the farmer's organizations in the prairie provinces has brought with it similar development and expansion of the work



Norman Lambert

of The Grain Growers' Guide. The work of The Guide has grown beyond the present editorial staff and further assistance is required. The Guide has been fortunate in securing as associate editor, Norman P. Lambert, of the Toronto Globe. Mr. Lambert comes to The Guide with an exceptionally good equipment to aid in the great work which the organized farmers are doing. He is a young man of 34 years, who has been trained in journalism since boyhood, his father having been editor and proprietor of a country newspaper at Mount Forrest, Ont. He is a graduate of the Toronto University, where he specialized in economics and history. For the last nine years he has been on the staff of the Toronto Globe and in that capacity has travelled through every province of Canada. For two years he was western representative of the Globe with headquarters in Calgary, and for the last six years has been very closely in touch with the West. He has made a special study of the Grain Growers' movements in all its phases and has written a great many articles on this subject both for the Globe and for magazines in Canada, United States and England. Recently, Mr. Lambert has been city editor of the Globe in charge of the entire news staff of that paper. In his work on The Guide he will assist in extending the services of The Grain Growers' Guide to aid in building up the farmer's organizations to greater strength and greater pos-

sibilities. Both Mr. Lambert and the other members of The Guide editorial staff will be travelling throughout the three prairie provinces and investigating every phase of the Grain Growers' work and assisting in a solution of the economic problems of Western Canada.

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HELP FOR FARM WOMEN

Those farm women who read the recent account of the conference of women held in Ottawa with the war cabinet will see relief ahead. Everyone realizes that a greater production campaign of the stupendous proportions of this one of 1918 cannot be put on without materially adding to the work of the farm women. But our farm women are accepting the increased work in the same spirit that they gave their sons. They didn't exactly know how they could manage to do it, but they knew they would live through it somehow. At Ottawa the leading farm women learned that in the Eastern provinces there are some 35,000 women released from munition factories and unable to find employment. They are unskilled at housework or to assist in any way on the farms. The conference recommended that the government establish short courses where these women may be trained for farm housework or for farm out-door work. Such course, so the conference pointed out, should be free, the only qualification being that those receiving the course must work on a farm for one year. Surely at least some of the 35,000 women in the East out of employment can be fitted into the thousands of farm homes in the West where they are needed. I would advise the farm women to keep close tab on those munition workers in the East who are out of employment, and be ready to receive them into their homes on the prairie. The committee at the Ottawa conference considering this phase of the work further recommended that in view of the delay in getting registration and training along this line under way, a voluntary enlistment of women for work in farm kitchens should be begun at once to get for farm women the help they will need during the coming busy season. Unless plans greatly miscarry it looks as if there will be help for the farm woman.

GIRLS IN TRAINING

The interest in the Girl Leaders' Conference to be held in Edmonton, April 12 to 14, is growing. Plans are nearly completed. Miss Olive I. Ziegler, National Girls' Work Secretary, from Toronto, is already there, and after conferring with the conference committee, she will be out on the field. Perhaps she will reach your locality. If she does, get in touch with her and hear all about what is being planned for you, and then arrange to send your delegates. If she does not reach your locality, make your plans just the same. It is for you. Ask your delegates to the Women's Institute Convention held on March 6-8 all about the girls' conference. They will have some literature about it. The billeting committee are expecting and providing for two girls from each community, together with their leader. One and one-third fare has been secured. Write for full particulars. Address your letters to Miss Jessie F. Montgomery, Conference Secretary, Dept. of Extension, University of Alberta, Edmonton, South.

MAKING MONEY

I have made pin money some times by doing crochet work, but it is slow and one has to hunt a market for it. I have made fifteen or twenty dollars in a winter sometimes. Being a mother of a large family I had not much time for fancy work. The last couple of years I have been hog-raising. Quite a change from fancy work, but I get more money out of it and don't spend much more time at it, though it is heavier work. I keep one brood sow and since last winter have sold \$295 worth of pork and kept the family in

pork most of the time. I don't say that was all profit, but I consider that between the value of the pork used and my work as housekeeper, the feed is paid for. I have on hand the winter's pork and a brood sow. I also raise chickens and turkeys and a garden. We generally use the most of what I raise but last year I had about \$10 to sell off the garden and \$15 worth of poultry, so altogether I had about \$320 for "pin money."

FIDDLER.

MRS. CASSIDY'S METHOD

Mrs. Cassidy ran in to see me the other day. As I went to answer her knock I glanced worriedly at the kitchen table. I was slightly relieved, however, when I saw that my visitor was Mrs. Cassidy.

"Well did you ever see the like of this weather for December? How's Tommy today? That's good. Just the

respectin' woman. You may have to have your water heatin' for the wash or the like of that, but never start the washin' with them things starin' you in the face."

"I believe she did try to follow that advice but even then she had the knack of gettin' things mixed up worse than anyone I ever saw."

"Cud I borrow a cake o' soap. No I must run home. My bread is risin' an' Pete wud let it run all over the stove an' never know it wuz there."

"Now don't work too hard."

JUDY.

A FRIENDLY NEIGHBOR

I have enjoyed reading The Guide for some years and have received much valuable information on many lines. There are always new things to learn in a new country and it makes it much easier when we are willing to be taught, as experience is often an expensive teacher. I have tried many hints and recipes and found them good. Thanks very much to those who have sent them to us, especially to "Valeria" who gave away "seeds" just for the asking. My onion seed did well, and I continue to pass it on. If any of our readers would like some, let me know. They are a winter onion and can be used soon after the snow is gone. I like my bread mixer fine. I mix my bread in the old way stirring and adding the ingredients with a spoon until stiff, then set in the agitating rod and finish, and my bread is good.

As to economy in food stuffs, the children are taught to take only just what they need. It is better to have a second helping than to leave some on or around their plates. We never have much left overs for cats or dogs. I prepare food for them of a cheaper sort, and the same with clothing. They are taught the cost of clothing and to care for it and see how long they can make it last out. In buying, good material is the cheapest and it is profitable to make it over. I never allow any clothing to be thrown away until used to a finish. Why pay high prices for dry goods and then discard before it is worn out?

The children enjoy making patch quilts, rugs, etc., and ripping stockings, and using the yarn again. Those things, with some lessons, keep them busy during the winter months when not attending school. I have been married 22 years and I am glad I learned these things before the country's trouble came on. You who have never had to economize have my deepest sympathy. I remember how hard it was for me to learn these lessons. If I can be of help to anyone let me know your whereabouts.

Now as to tidy back yards and front ones too. I try to begin in the fall. I clean away any rubbish or stray stuff that has been neglected during the hurry of the fall work, before the snow comes. I put a few sticks, boxes or brush in an out of the way place near the house. Sometimes I scoop out a little hollow. Then I carry all refuse water (that is not given to pigs) and scraps, cans and rubbish to this spot. The water is put in a large pail near the sink and never thrown from the wash basin, "splash," near the back door. The brush, etc., holds the rubbish in the one place and is a land mark. Pour water down carefully as not to spoil the beautiful snow, you may put ashes on also and when a thaw comes the chickens will come for the charcoal and take all that is good for them. In the spring you may clear it away in the wheel barrow or cover with ground or burn as you think best. I think every farm house should have a yard fence a few rods around the house, large

enough to grow flowers, a few early vegetables, rhubarb, asparagus, spinach, onions, etc., and fruit bushes.

Being protected the family will be more interested in caring for it, I have seen well cared for yards and gardens unprotected and the stock would break loose and ruin the whole thing. Let us plan to save our strength and nerve (and tempers as well).

I learned how to make a new syrup the other day. I will give it to you. Boil a few potatoes without peeling; take two cups of the water; add two cups of sugar (brown is best), and boil together. If it is not thick enough you can add a spoonful of corn starch. The syrup has a maple flavor.

Have any of our readers an old fashioned wooden bedstead they will sell me. A few years ago I had a serious time with lame back; I was told not to sleep on feathers nor springs. I obeyed and the lameness has gone, I need a new bed and this seems my only way. I have written to catalogue houses but failed to be supplied, my address is with the Editor. State price and railroad freight rate. Wishing our readers a prosperous year.

JUNEBOY.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

A pinch of soda mixed with tomato before milk or cream is added prevents the milk from curdling.

Flour raisins before adding them to a mixture in order to prevent them settling to the bottom.

A crust of bread put in the water when spinach, beet tops, etc., are being boiled, not only prevents a disagreeable odor from arising but imparts an added delicacy to the vegetable as well.

A little flour sprinkled over the top of a cake will aid in preventing the icing from running off.

To remove egg stains from silver apply table salt with a wet cloth and they will quickly disappear.

To make eggs whip better add a dash of salt.

To prevent clothes from freezing to the clothes line, wipe the wire with a cloth dipped in strong salt water.

Kerosene will soften boots and shoes which have been hardened by water, and render them as pliable as new.

After a cake batter has been put in the tin, give it two or three good thumps on the table. This will prevent falling.

NEW YORK WOMEN'S HOSPITAL

New York women are just completing arrangements to send a hospital unit to France. Dr. Caroline Finley is the director. She is now in France preparing for the arrival of her unit which will be situated somewhere behind the firing line.

The hospital is to have 100 beds, and, in addition, small flying auxiliary units whose work will be directed from the base by means of ambulances. The hospital, equipped with every modern appliance, will be staffed entirely by women, even to its electricians, mechanics, laboratory technicians. Yes, and plumbers, but up to recent date no one of the women plumbers of the vicinity had been free to go. At headquarters, 2 East 23rd Street, where the 41 nurses and nurses' assistants are now being rapidly equipped to be ready for Dr. Finley's hurry call, secretaries reported that there were plenty of women plumbers, but none available for France.

And then one day the unit found the plumber. Before the war she was just one of those natural-born women geniuses who can mend anything from the coffee urn to the rainwater spout with a turn of her hand and a wire hairpin—but when the war began to bring out the industrial need of women as artisans, she thought it about time to take a scientific course in the trade she had been carrying on with such tools as "she had in the house," and she joins the hospital unit as a pluperfect plumber.—A. S. B., in Woman Citizen.



The Little Housekeeper

A Principle at Stake



It might be easier and cheaper for us to put ordinary materials in the Mason & Risch—but we will not make pianos that way. There is too much at stake—our fifty years' reputation as Canada's greatest and foremost manufacturers of high grade instruments.

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Write our nearest Factory Branch Store for catalog and full details of our Easy Payment Plan. Also for description and prices of used Pianos, Player-Pianos and Organs.

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The Easy Way on Wash Day

Why My "1900" is the Easiest, Quickest and
Best Washer for You



NEITHER you nor any other woman needs to be reminded that washing is a mighty disagreeable household task by the "wash-tub and wash-board" method. I have discovered that most women are keenly interested in finding some mechanical aid that will remove this most objectionable of drudgeries. That is why so many Canadian housewives have come to me as the result of my claim that I have the machine that answers the "wash" problem completely. My "1900" Gravity Washer will save you all the work of washing. It does away with all the drudgery of the back-breaking rubbing. It washes clean, because the hot soap suds are driven right through the clothes until they are thoroughly clean. And it does not wear or tear the clothes; they are firmly held while the tub and water are in motion. The finest linens and laces or blankets come out of the "1900" Gravity Washer without having been strained or stretched—without frayed edges or broken buttons.

The "1900" Gravity Washer operated with an ease you will marvel at. Gravity is the basic reason for its ease of operation. A child can run it.

"Does it wash with speed?" you will ask. The "1900" Gravity Washer takes just six minutes to wash a tub full of very dirty clothes.

Of great importance, too, is the lasting quality of this "1900" Gravity. The tub (detachable, by the way) is made of Virginia White Cedar, bound together with heavy galvanized steel hoops that will not rust, break or fall off. The "1900" Gravity is built for use; it will last a life-time.

If you are interested, let me tell you more about it. Thousands of Canadian women have written to let me know what a genuine help the "1900" Gravity is to them. A Prince Rupert woman says this about hers:

Received the washer on the 23rd of Oct. and have tried it in every way. It does all that it is guaranteed to do.

Try the "1900" at my expense. I will send it to you for a free trial, without a cent deposit. Do as many washings with it as you like within the trial period of four weeks, and if you then find that you can afford to do without it, send it back at my expense. If you want to keep it, as I know you will, pay for it out of what it saves you, week by week, 50 cents a week if you like, until it is paid for. If you want to know specially about this trial offer, better address me personally.

N. H. MORRIS, Manager
"1900" Washer Company, 357 Yonge
St., Toronto

If you do not see what you want advertised in this issue, write us and we will put you in touch with the makers.

Dainty Summer Lingerie

Pictorial Review Pattern Service

With the first hint of spring in the air a woman's thoughts naturally turn to summer wearing apparel. The designs shown on this page may be secured by writing to the Pattern Department, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg. State plainly the number, size and price of the pattern desired.

If you have never tried these Transfer Patterns, there is a great pleasure in store for you. They are so easy to handle that even a child can manage them without difficulty. Examine the pattern to see whether any dots not belonging to the design adhere to the paper. If so, they should be removed with a knife-blade. Cut off name and number and any portions which are not desired. A perfectly smooth ironing-board will do for small designs. It is, however, wisest to cover a table smoothly with a two-fold blanket and over this a clean white piece of muslin. Now spread out the fabric to which the pattern is to be transferred, smoothing away every fold or crease. Place the pattern upon it with the printed side down and hold it in place with a weight at each corner. The iron should be hot but not scorching. Test it on the small sample transfer enclosed with each pattern before you begin. Blue patterns are used for materials light of color, while yellow patterns should be

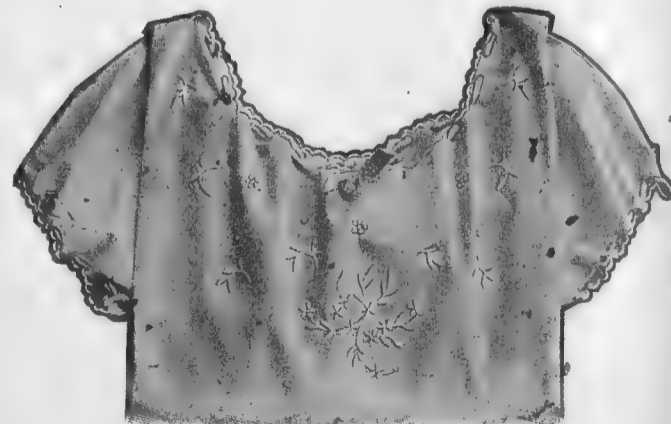


Transfer Pattern No. 11810, blue or yellow, 15 cents. No. 6828 is cut in six sizes, 34 to 44 bust, 15 cents. Two Irish crochet medallions are inserted in the front and all edges are finished with narrow crochet lace.



No. 12812 on Surplice Gown No. 6871 daintily embroidered and trimmed with Filet crochet and satin ribbon.

used for black, dark blue and all colors on which the blue transfer will not show. For a few unusual colors, on which neither blue nor yellow shows up well, it is advisable to baste the paper over the material and work through the paper, the remains of which may be torn away when the work is completed. Naptha soap and tepid water will generally remove all undesirable traces of the pattern from fabrics which permit laundering.



Transfer Pattern No. 11963, blue, 15 cents. This attractive pattern is embroidered on Gown No. 8720, which is cut in four sizes, 32, 36, 40 and 44 inches bust, 15 cents.

Farm Women's Clubs

A PLAYGROUND FOR ALL

Doesn't this little story from a woman in Nebraska contain possibilities for work for our farm women's clubs on the prairie? The question of providing recreation and so making our rural young people happy and contented is a big one and must be soon attacked. "Last year we saw the need of some kind of amusement for the young people of the neighbourhood, as they were inclined to play baseball on Sunday. By petitioning the neighbors we secured an agreement that young people and hired help should have Saturday afternoon of each week for games and amusements. We leased four acres of level ground and equipped it for tennis, basket ball, croquet and baseball. It is a public playground for young and old. We have raised money by social meetings and subscription so that rent and fixtures are all paid for."

POOL ROOM MENACE

Cannot we western women gather our wits together and make some effectual effort against the pool rooms, which in so many places are gambling and unlicensed liquor homes. Though I suppose next April will end the latter? It seems of no use to notify the police, for I know where it has been done and "hear-say" or "they say" vouches for the following: A "blind pig" had been very busy in one small town, and information was laid against it; at the same time warning the police that it was useless to send a constable in uniform. So a plain clothes detective was sent. The train conductor recognized him, stepped first off the train at the depot in question, whispered the secret to a man near by, with the consequence that when the police tried to investigate in his best method, he found the finest little temperance burg he could desire.

Again, it has been known where one of our dear old mounties started out for a certain disreputable village on horseback, the news preceded him by telephone. So again no use. Then there are the cases of the pool room being open on Sundays. Whether it be two a.m. or two p.m. it is the Sabbath, and people smile and say: "isn't it awful? You know something ought to be done!" But that seems the extreme limit of their indignation. I think public opinion and public resentment are to be the only tools which will do good work in these lines.

In our village we have often discussed a rest and reading room as an anti-pool room tool, but chiefly the lack of enthusiasm, the enlarged appearance of minor difficulties, the doubt as to whether the attractions of the pool and card tables would not still appeal to our boys and men ahead of literature, chess and checkers, has balked all our young efforts. A lively and enthusiastic discussion of this matter would doubtless prove interesting to many of the readers.

AN OLD ONTARIO GIRL.

OVERWORK HINDERS

Mrs. A. H. Wallace, of Guernsey, director for District No. 9, read her report at the Regina convention, as follows: "At times I have felt discouraged at the seeming indifference of our farm women, and again I have felt very much encouraged. When we stop to consider these strenuous times, the scarcity of domestic help coupled with the absence of outside help, the anxiety of our women to 'do their bit' and also carry on their own work, then we may be of good cheer, for surely when this terrible war is over and peace reigns once more, our women will have been so aroused that they will not wish to sink back into the 'comfy' indifferent attitude of bygone days."

"At the beginning of the year 1917 I began by writing to groups of locals which were convenient to take in one trip, and I also offered my services through The Grain Growers' Guide, sent Year Books and leaflets. Accordingly received and accepted an invitation to Kneller local, where we succeeded in organizing a Women's Section.

Other locals in that district had either a Homemakers' Club, I.O.D.E., or did not wish a Women's Section organized. I was also invited to the Dafoe Women's Section, where they were holding a seed fair, and spent a very pleasant evening, giving a short address and hearing others recite or speak. Before the evening was over a considerable sum was collected towards an organ fund for their Grain Growers' hall. During the latter part of the summer and fall I also aided in a municipal hospital campaign. Sorry to say it was snowed under in all but two wards, but come spring, we intend digging around and watering it. Mayhap it may bud again and bear fruit.

"At our district convention in Yorkton I also had the pleasure of meeting many new faces in my own district, and tried to do what I could to put the Women's Section before those locals which have not yet organized. We had a separate meeting one afternoon for the women, and had the extreme honor and opportunity of having our presi-

and disbursements of \$75.90, leaving on hand \$23.85.

Mrs. J. D. Whitmore further reports: "The membership for last year was 33. The meetings have been most beneficial and encouraging in every way. They have proved not only of social benefit to the community, but of progressive educational value; our outlook has been considerably broadened by the lively discussions on many present-day topics, and we have acquired a clearer insight into the vital problems concerning the ever-broadening realm of woman's activities. We held one demonstration class during the past summer, when Miss Crawford, of the Agricultural College, gave a lecture and address on canning fruits and vegetables. Those in attendance derived great benefit from the instruction given. Following her methods, the women of the vicinity were very successful in 'doing their bit' towards serving their Empire in the much-needed work of food conservation."

"The topics selected for discussion



Picnicers at Dinsmore
An Annual Affair of the Dinsmore W.S.G.G.A. for the Boys and Girls

dent, Mrs. McNaughtan, preside, and to all appearances the women made good use of their opportunities to ask questions and receive counsel and encouragement. Before adjourning the Yorkton ladies supplied refreshments. I had the pleasure of being invited by Mr. and Mrs. Rooke, of District No. 10, to speak at the convention at Humboldt. I accepted, and was most kindly entertained, and hope I was of service to them in their work. A short time ago I was called upon to organize at Poplar Park, about six miles north of Watrous. We spent a very pleasant and profitable evening, and there is no reason why the Women's Section of Poplar Park will not be a decided success. I also visited, upon request, the local at Wynyard and gave an address there. I left there feeling that here, in our broad prairies, where we have people of many tongues, is where our opportunities and achievements are limitless. We have—

The English honor, nerve and pluck,
The Scotsman's love of right;
The grace and courtesy of France,
The Irish fancy bright;
The Saxon's faithful love of home,
And home's affections blest;
And chief of all our Holy Faith—
Of all our treasures, best."

OAKVILLE'S YEAR'S WORK

The W.S.G.G.A. of Oakville held its annual meeting and "At Home" on February 19. The Red Cross secretary read the report of a splendid year's work. From various sources the sum of \$589.31 was raised for patriotic work. Donations to the various patriotic funds and for sewing material amounted to \$524.11. The work the committee was able to do and forward to Winnipeg was as follows: 45 suits pyjamas, 60 pillow cases, 37 shirts, 48 handkerchiefs, 44 pairs socks, 18 sheets, 1 quilt, 3 pairs cuffs, 2 surgical shirts and 8 pairs bed socks.

The secretary of the section read her report, which showed receipts of \$99.75

at our meetings for this year are as follows: Parliamentary Procedure, Community Library, Municipal Affairs, Laws Relating to Women, Discourse by District Nurse, Relation of our Organization to the Community, Free Medical Attendance, Maternity Grant, Forms of Taxation and a Question Bureau, consisting of a series of topics suggested by the members, on which a number will lead in five minute discussions. For the ensuing year the following members were elected to office: President, Mrs. Geo. Blight; vice-president, Mrs. C. Moxam; second vice-president, Mrs. J. S. Wood; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. J. D. Whitmore; Red Cross secretary, Mrs. H. Robinson.

"The auction sale of ladies' fancy work, canned fruit and cooking at our annual meeting proved quite a success; we netted \$85.35 as proceeds. We are laying larger plans for work and development in the ensuing year, both in the Red Cross department of our society and in our Women's Section. We hope to feel a continued bond of fellowship among our members and a mutual desire to work for the noblest advancement of all."

ENTHUSIASTIC FOR U.F.W.A.

Mrs. Geo. H. Beatty, secretary of the Nanton U.F.W.A. sends in this excellent report. Who would not belong to a farm women's club? "The Nanton U.F.W.A. was organized on March 25, 1916, with over 15 members. At the end of the year we had over 50 members. We were holding meetings once a month, but decided to hold them twice monthly. We had a splendid open meeting on June 8, when we had our provincial president and secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Parly and Mrs. Barrett with us. We had a large attendance and everyone I am sure enjoyed themselves. We formed a rest room. As our U.F.A. have a co-operative building, they kindly offered us a room, which we accepted. Of course we do not pay rent

for it, but we feel sure we could do so from our own funds.

"We served lunch at our U.F.A., July, 1916, which started us in furnishing for our rest room and we cleared \$57.50. We have a stove and our room is heated with gas. We have chairs, couch, rocker, table and all kinds of dishes, and everyone is welcome to use the rest room, whether members or not. We had a box social in November, 1916. One member donated a quilt and the members spent a pleasant day quilting. One of our town ladies donated a beautiful large centrepiece. Altogether we made over \$200, which went to the Red Cross and Belgian Relief. We decided to have programs printed for 1917, and they were fine. Every other meeting was a social afternoon, different papers being read and lunch served. We served lunch at our picnic in 1917, and the proceeds went into the funds. We had a supper and social evening in November, 1917 for all U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. members, which was much enjoyed and the men thought such gatherings should be held oftener as a means of everyone getting better acquainted. I think such clubs are splendid as a means for farm women getting acquainted. There is nothing to equal them, and we have no idea of what fine people we have around us until we get acquainted with each other.

I will endeavor to give you a monthly account of how we are getting on. Could you inform me where I could get papers suitable to read at our social meetings, such as laws concerning women of Alberta or Canada, the franchise, or any such that would go to make a real live meeting."

YOUNG PEOPLES' WORK

Mrs. James Watson, club reporter for the Milestone W.S.G.G.A. sends in this interesting report of the work of their section: "It is with pleasure I am sending you a report of our Dinsmore W.G.G.A. for the Farm Women's Club page. Our meetings are held at the homes of our members in summer time. After our business is finished we enjoy a social hour, when the members bring their knitting and knit socks for the boys at the front. The W.G.G.A. provides the yarn for the members to knit, and when the socks are finished they are donated to the Red Cross. The members have knitted up \$14 worth of yarn, and we have a new supply ordered, so we will all try to do our bit, as socks are one of the comforts our boys need. Our meetings are held on a Wednesday afternoon every two weeks. At present we are holding them in town, as it is more central for winter time."

BETTER BABY DAY

One of the most progressive Women's Sections of the G.G.A. in Manitoba is that of Stonewall. Mrs. J. Wederhold, of Stoney Mountain, is the secretary. They have been organized a little more than a year. They discuss the topics of the day, their February meeting being devoted to a study of the proposed Dower Law. Although the members were dissatisfied with the proposed measure, they were of the opinion that any measure for the time being was better than none. They planned to hold the next meeting at Rockwood School and to serve tea, the proceeds of which would go towards next year's delegates' expenses to the convention. The Section has gone into co-operative buying with the Men's Section. Their buying has included flour, tea, coffee, sugar and fruits.

Last year the Section had a Better Babies' Day in connection with the fall fair. This was a huge success. Fifty babies were examined, all of them supposedly healthy, and the examination revealed that 80 per cent. of them were slightly defective. Such common defects as delayed teething, skin eruptions, slight deformities, etc., were noticed. Brief medical treatment would have remedied most of the defects. The Manitoba Association is assured by the



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actually sings. It has stood beside Anna Case, Giovanni Zenatello, Guido Ciccolini, Arthur Middleton, Thomas Chalmers and a score of other great artists; and has sung duets with them, and then sung in comparison with them.

The musical critics of more than five hundred newspapers concede in the columns of their own papers, that it is only by watching the lips of the artist standing before them, that they can tell whether it is the artist singing or The New Edison singing.

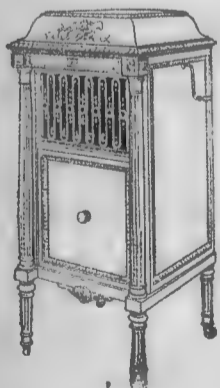
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success and progress of the Stonewall Women's Section.

AN INSTITUTE FAIR

The W. I. of Islay, Alta., with a membership of 35, when less than a year organized, in trying to live up to the motto, "For Home and Country," began last April to plan for a small Fair as the town had no agricultural fair. Besides the sewing, cooking, etc., for the ladies, it was to include school children's drawings, pressed wild flowers, garden collections and dressed dolls.

Not being an agricultural fair with Government grant to work on, money for prizes was given generously by W. I. members, U. F. A. members and business men of the town. On September 7, the "Islay Amateur Domestic Show" was held, and with such success as to surprise even the most enthusiastic. Along one side of the hall was a most tempting display of canned fruit, home-made bread, pies, rolls, cookies and fruit cake. The drawing and pressed flowers shown by the school children were good, and showed that although our schools are small they are not slow.

The exhibit of needle work was splendid, and many men as well as the ladies, admired the fine crocheting, tatting and embroidering shown. In flower garden collections, pansies, sweet peas and asters were most prominent. In the vegetable garden collections, the ordinary hardy varieties were shown in abundance in spite of a most unfavorable season, and the two things as yet rare in our gardens in our far north, short-summer country, ripe tomatoes and well matured sweet corn, were shown. Butter, eggs and poultry were on the prize list, but not so many entries in those things.

Some of the staff of Vermilion School of Agriculture acted as judges Inspector Roberts judged the school work. In a land of babies as Alberta is, a Fair would not be properly "Domestic" without them, so, in a small way, there was a "Better baby contest." Dr. Head-Patrick and Nurse Boyd, of Vermilion, were the judges in this difficult class. The first prize baby in each class was given a silver mug, the second prize ones got a sterling spoon. Dinner and supper were served, the proceeds going to the Red Cross. With about \$50 clear, and a good deal of satisfaction the Islay W. I. is already planning bigger things for next year.

ASSISTS FOOD CONTROL

Mrs. A. H. Dougall, secretary Mountainside H.E.S., has sent us this interesting account of the work of their society which is in the country:—

Our Home Economics Society was organized in 1914, and had just got into working order when the war broke out and as soon as possible we got started to do patriotic work and our work has been principally patriotic ever since. I expect it will remain so until after the war for after all it is the most important. However, we keep up the work of the H.E.S. to a certain extent. The H.E.S. is the only society in the district except the Grain Growers' and as it is a country society we find it hard to keep up the attendance at the meetings as many of the members have so far to drive. This year we find it helps matters to have two meeting places, one at Whitewater and the other at Mountainside. By doing this all the members can attend once a month and any who wish can attend all the meetings. We find our meetings are better attended and this arrangement is more convenient for the members.

We find we have not so many chances to raise money as the societies which have a town for headquarters. Last year we raised over \$240 for war work besides sending a very large bale of wearing apparel to a hospital in the unconquered part of Belgium, and we also do a lot of knitting. We are all of one mind regarding the conservation of food and are doing our best to save those articles of food that can be shipped overseas. That is the way we live up to what our H.E.S. stands for, "Economy and thrift." I believe it is going to be interesting work experimenting with the different war recipes. I am afraid the men in our district approach their houses in fear and trem-

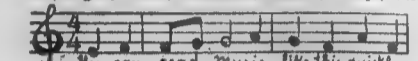
Earn money knitting at home

Many women using Auto-Knitters at home can earn \$1 or \$2 per day, knitting hosiery. The work is pleasant and easily learned, and gives one steady employment the year round. Write to-day to Auto-Knitter Hosiery (Canada) Co., Ltd., Desk 104 D, 257 College Street, Toronto, and enclose a 3c stamp for particulars as more workers are needed at once.

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MONUMENTS

being at meal times wondering what the cook is going to give them this time. The H.E.S. is certainly helping the women of this district in many ways. They have the chance of meeting and exchanging opinions and discussing subjects of public and national interest and are becoming more interested in the problems the community is facing.

PATRIOTIC WORKERS

The annual report, as sent by the secretary, Mrs. George Renwick, of the Milestone W.S.G.G.A., reads as follows: "The December meeting was held on the 15th, at the home of our secretary-treasurer, Mrs. J. H. Smith. The officers for the year 1918 were elected. Mrs. W. Albert Ross was re-elected president for another year, Mrs. John H. Smith vice-president, and Mrs. George Renwick secretary-treasurer. The association appointed one delegate, Mrs. G. B. Price, of Milestone, to go to the convention in Regina. The W.S.G.G.A. held 11 meetings during the year. For some reason the July meeting was missed. The work done was mostly Red Cross work. We held an annual picnic on the first of July and made a quilt and had a contest with beads. We made at the picnic \$48.45, at the guessing contest on quilt, \$22.70, and on the box social, \$65.25. Our income for 1917 was in all \$195.03. Our total expenditure was \$95.83. This leaves on hand \$105.20. In August we sent to the Red Cross, Regina, \$20, to the Y.M.C.A. at Winnipeg \$10, for the returned soldiers \$15, to the rest cottage \$7.50. We sent away 12 pairs of socks knit by the members, to the soldiers. We have ready to send away again \$50 for the Red Cross, \$25 for the Halifax Relief Fund, \$10 for the Y.M.C.A., and \$10 to the Women's Institute, G.K.H., Ontario."

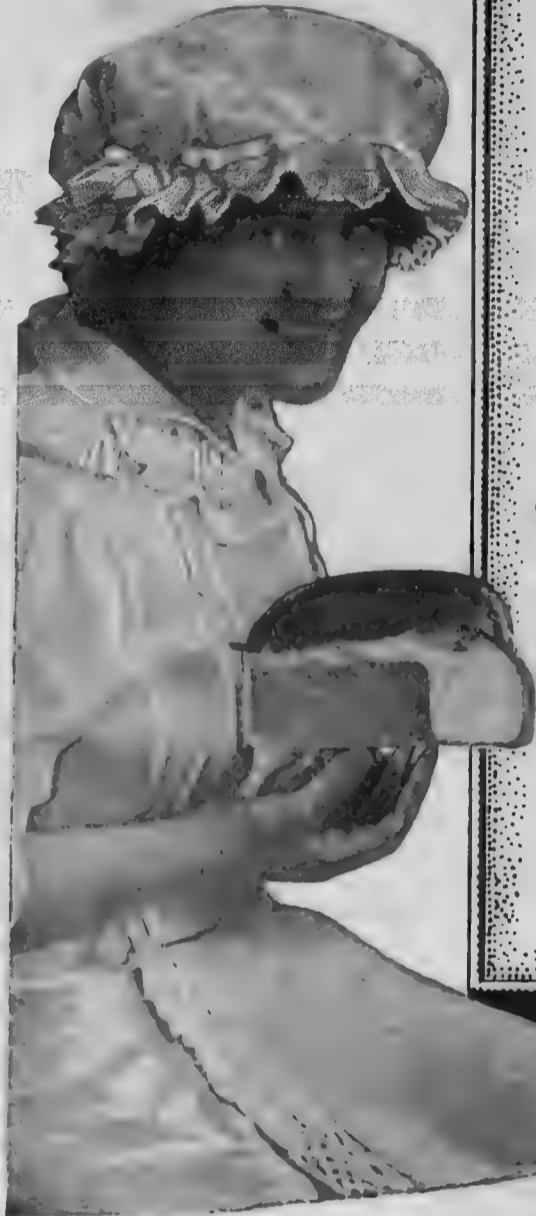
A NEW SECTION

Mrs. A. Cruickshank, of the Tweedy Side Social, reports as follows: "I have pleasure in writing out a little outline of our work during the past year. Perhaps we have not done as much for the W.S.G.G.A. as we should have done, as our efforts have been principally devoted to Red Cross and other patriotic work. We knitted 36 pairs of socks; made twenty-four suits of pyjamas and eight day shirts. These were made before we organized the Women's Section. Since then we have had our annual picnic, and at that we cleared \$71.35. Sixty dollars of that we sent to the Canadian Red Cross, and the balance we kept in the treasury. We collected for France's Day \$62.75. Last fall we got up a concert, Mystery Sale, and sale of work, at which we cleared \$502, and that amount we sent direct to the Canadian Red Cross. We have a paid-up membership of 23."

CO-OPERATES WITH OTHERS

Mrs. George Renwick, secretary of the Milestone W.S.G.G.A. writes the following complete report for The Guide. She says: "The W.G.G.A. of Milestone had for the year 1917 16 paid-up members. They held a meeting every month during the year, with the exception of one. The society had only \$6.63 in the treasury at the beginning of the year. To begin the year each member contributed an apron made up. These were sold and the proceeds added to their balance on hand. Also a collection was taken up at each meeting. The society bought material, made it up and sold it. They also made a quilt and disposed of it by a guessing contest, and by so doing realized \$22.70. On July 1 they held a picnic and cleared, after expenses were paid, \$48.45. They also had a box social and entertainment, which brought them in \$65.25. They raised among the members the sum of \$7.50 to help keep up the rest cottage, realizing in all from these various sources, \$195.03.

They contributed during the year: to the Red Cross, \$74.25; to the Y.M.C.A., \$20.00; to the Returned Soldiers' League, \$15.00; to the Halifax Relief fund, \$25.00; to the rest cottage at Milestone, \$7.50; to the Women's Institute for sending parcels to soldiers, \$10.00. They also sent to the Daughters of the Empire 12 pairs of woolen socks, to be sent direct to soldiers in the trenches."



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By DIXIE PATTON



MY DOG

This is my first letter to your club. As I have nothing to write a story about I am going to write a poem. I hope I will receive a membership pin. I hope to see my letter in print.

My dog is black,
He is five years old;
He stays out all day
And never gets cold.

He sleeps in the shed,
Among the straw.
In comes a mouse,
And begins to gnaw.

He catches gophers
And runs away;
When he comes back,
We romp and play.

VERA McINNIS.

Lampman, Sask.

THE CAMELEOPARD, OR GIRAFFE

As this is the second time I have written to the Young Canada Club, I am going to write a rather long story, which is about the cameleopard, or giraffe. This is indeed a most wonderful as well as a curious animal. Were I to ask you what other animal it resembled most, you would be at loss for a reply, for it is different from all others. Its head is like the horse's, only it has horns. Its hide is like the leopard's, its tail like that of a lion. In fact, it seems to be a little of everything. Its body is short, but its legs and neck are very long, and small in proportion. Its head, when it stands erect, is about 20 feet from the ground, and it is probably the largest animal in height. They are usually about 16 feet high. They feed upon foliage of trees, and thus you see the necessity of their long legs and neck. If the creature had long legs and a short neck it might indeed reach the foliage, but but it could not reach the ground. When they feed they seize the foliage with the tongue, which is long and slender, and which rolls round and

round the object with considerable pliability, somewhat like the elephant's trunk. Its pace is naturally somewhat slow, yet when pursued it can keep a horse in a smart gallop. It occasionally falls a prey to the lion, the only beast of prey which dares attack it, though the powerful strokes of both the fore and hind feet are often an equal match in open combat. In a state of nature they are naturally very timorous and flee immediately from danger. When tamed they lose a great part of their timidity and become mild and docile, know their keeper and take from his hand what is offered them.

In their wild state these animals generally go in parties of five or six. Many modern travellers have met with and describe them. Denham and Clapperton saw great numbers of them on the borders of Lake Tchad, which is near the middle of Africa. They are sometimes called giraffe. Among the old monuments, sculptures and paintings of the ancient Egyptians, which have been discovered within a few years, the cameleopard occupies a very conspicuous place. You will see from the outline that the animal cannot be mistaken;

and it is now generally believed that they were used in those times in some degree as beasts of burden. What has driven them away from the haunts of men or what has rendered them so comparatively scarce I do not know.

BJARNI EGGERTSON.

Tantallon, Sask.

WHY SHE WAS NOT POPULAR.

I saw my letter in print, also received a Blue Cross pin, for which I must thank Dixie Patton very much.

Once there were two girls who were chums, whose names were Lily and Nellie. Nellie was a plainly dressed girl but very popular among her acquaintances; Lily was a rich, well dressed girl, but not popular. One day Lily and a friend of hers were talking together. They were talking about how gentle and lady-like Nellie was. Then suddenly Lily asked: "Why is Nellie so popular and I so unpopular. We are always together?" "Well," said the friend, "a popular girl is a girl who is very gentle and lady-like in her ways. And you will always notice that a popular girl is always kind and likes everybody, and therefore everybody likes

her. Isn't Nellie just like that?" "Yes," replied Lily. "But I will never be able to do all that." "Yes you can, if you only try to," said the friend. "Never do anything that Nellie does not do, and see how you get on." "I will start at once," said Lily. This she did. Before very long she became almost as popular as Nellie.

FLORENCE JOHNSON.

Hazelbridge, Man.

THE MESSAGE

'Twas on a blood-stained field of France,
Far, far from home and mother;
The doctor said he had no chance;
He moaned, "Oh, who will love her?"

"Doctor, leave me here and haste thee,
Men are all about me lying;
Go and save them, only leave me,
Leave me with my dead and dying.

Leave me with the men I led, sir;
They fought bravely, did their best;
But please write a note to mother,
Tell her I fell with the rest.

She will understand you, comrade,
She is rich in mother love."
His voice grew weak, he softly said:
"I shall meet her safe above."

And on the blood-stained field of battle,
Midst the sound of shot and shell,
His soul had passed; they dug a grave,
And wrote: "A hero fell."

A grey-haired mother waits alone,
A smile lights up her face;
She still is in the old, old home,
But there's something in the place—

Something sad, yet 'tis not sorrowful,
But we miss a radiant face,
Since a letter came one morning,
And a medal in a case.

"Killed in action," read the message,
"Here's a cross for bravery done";
Then written plainly on the last page,
"We are proud of Canada's son."

SCHOOL GIRL.

Heward, Sask.

THE DOO DAD'S OUTDOOR PHOTOGRAPH STUDIO

THERE is always something amusing going on among the Doo Dads. This time it is a camera that is causing the excitement. Somebody lost a camera in the Wonderland of Doo. Roly and Poly, the twins and Smiles, the clown, found it. They thought this was a good chance to make some money taking pictures. Smiles is focusing the camera; Roly is snapping it while Poly is counting the seconds. Old Doc, Sawbones and Percy Haw Haw, the dude, are the first to get their photos taken. See how Percy is trying to look his best. Those other little rascals shouldn't be there at all but they were so curious to see what would happen that they couldn't wait. That young fellow can't keep old Doc's whiskers out of his eyes. Do you see the young Doo Dad hanging on the limb by one hand? He is bound that he will be in the photo. Those saucy little fellows at the back will be sure to spoil the picture making those naughty faces. Flannelfeet, the cop, has his hands full. He is trying to keep the Doo Dads back but some of them are getting past him. One is even crawling right through between his legs. The Doo Dad on the stand is also having trouble. Some are lined up and getting their money out but one is getting around behind him without paying. That little simpleton at the back of the camera thinks it is a house. He is wondering why nobody answers to his knock. Look at that young lad holding his ear. He is listening to the tick of the watch and thinks it must be alive. If the watch were to stop he would likely think that it had died. But in spite of all the trouble the Doo Dads will not get a photo this time, for there is Sleepy Sam, the Hobo, leaning right against the lens and snoozing away peacefully. All they will get is a picture of his big ear. There is only one Doo Dad who has noticed the sleepy head, and that is the little fellow who is calling on the cop to come and arrest him. Sleepy Sam might have chosen some other place for his nap but he is such a lazybones that he can fall asleep anywhere. However, if the Doo Dads don't get their picture it won't matter much for the artist draws them every week.



Commerce and Agriculture

Leading Business Men and Farmers Confer on National Problems

Twenty-five leading representatives of commercial, financial and transportation interests met last week in Regina with an equal number of members of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, to discuss matters vital to the development of the West. The Joint Committee of Commerce and Agriculture, as this organization is known, is the most representative body in Western Canada. It was organized two years ago to discuss every question of mutual interest to farmers and what are called the business interests.

On the program for discussion at this meeting were two important subjects. First was co-operative trading as it is now carried on by the farmers' organizations. A number of the business organizations are opposed to this method of trading among the farmers, and it was the intention to have a complete discussion on the subject. A paper was read by C. Rice-Jones, vice-president of the United Grain Growers' Ltd., showing the reasons why it was necessary for the farmers to enter into co-operative trading in order to keep down the cost of production and ensure fair prices from the retailers and wholesalers.

Wholesaler's Opposition

In reply to this paper was one prepared by H. H. Piggott, credit manager of the J. H. Ashdown Hardware Co. Mr. Piggott's paper opposed the entry of the farmer's organizations into co-operative trading and maintained that it would drive the retailers out of business, destroy the country towns and would not supply the service now being rendered by the retailers. A considerable discussion developed. The farmers made it clear that they were in the co-operative trading business to stay, because they found it necessary. If, however, they could be shown that it was wrong or that the present system could give better service than the farmers were giving, then it would not be necessary for the farmers to continue their business.

It was soon discovered that neither the wholesalers nor retailers were represented by men with authority to speak for their organizations. The banker's representatives present explained that their opposition to granting credit to farmer's co-operative associations was due entirely to the nature of the legislation in Saskatchewan. They were quite prepared to loan to these associations, but the act prevented them from taking any security the same as they would do with a retailer. It was agreed that the bill would be amended and the bankers agreed to extend credit in the usual way.

Conference Arranged For

One representative of the wholesalers said that they were quite prepared to sell to the co-operative associations provided they were selling goods in a retail way over the counter, but not to associations conducting their business in any other way. In order to bring the matter to a head and get a clear understanding, a unanimous resolution was adopted, calling for a conference between the wholesalers, retailers, manufacturers and farmers organizations in the near future. This conference, which will probably be held in the course of a few months, will go into the whole matter with the idea of making it clear where these various interests stand in relation to each other on the trading question.

Tariff and Taxation

Another question of importance brought before the meeting was economic conditions in Western Canada, the tariff and the methods of taxes for federal revenue. A paper on this subject prepared by R. C. Henders, M.P., President of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, was read representing the farmer's viewpoint. It developed that the manufacturers, however, had not made any preparation to reply to Mr. Henders' paper and had no authority from their organizations to deal with it. The discussion narrowed down to that of the duty on agricultural imple-

ments. The farmers made clear their policy on the question and showed to what extent it would serve to stimulate agricultural production to have the duty removed, not as a war measure only, but for all time.

E. A. Mott, of the Cockshutt Plow Co. of Winnipeg, represented the implement manufacturers but had no authority to speak for them on the tariff question. He realized, however, that it was a question of price entirely, and was sympathetic with the farmer's view. He realized that the farmers of Western Canada should be placed on an equal footing with those of the United States in the purchase of their implements. At the same time Mr. Mott believed that to place the implements on the free list at once would ruin at least a number of the implement manufacturers in Canada. If the raw materials were placed on the free list at the same time, it would make the problem less serious. He knew that the farmers were not desirous of ruining the implement manufacturers. If it were possible to remove the duty from the implements and thus lower the price and at the same time protect the manufacturers from ruin, it would be a very desirable thing to do. He felt that considerable could be accomplished by an immediate conference on the subject. Mr. Mott's idea appealed to the meeting.

Increased Production

At this juncture Hon. C. A. Dunning was asked to address the meeting. He is a member of the Canada Food Board and in charge of the campaign to increase production. He explained in considerable detail the exact food situation in England, France and Italy. To save these countries from starvation, North America must produce 250,000,000 bushels more wheat in 1918 than in 1917. Owing to the fall wheat situation in United States, it will be necessary for Canada to produce 180,000,000 bushels of wheat more than last year. Mr. Dunning outlined the various means that were being adopted to bring about this end. Tractors with a valuation of under \$1,400 had been placed on the free list. He had also recommended to the Dominion Government to place all agricultural implements on the free list at once and at the same time to give a guaranteed minimum price on the wheat crop of 1919. His reason was that in 1919 the food situation will be even more serious than in 1918, no matter when the war ends. The cost of implements has now nearly doubled what it was before the war. By taking off the duty it would reduce the investment which a man must make in new machinery in order to break up new land and would certainly encourage greater production. The wheat price for 1918 has been fixed in the United States and will probably be fixed at the same figure in Canada, but for 1919 no figure has been fixed in either country. In order to break new land it will be necessary to get credit and the banks and mortgage companies would necessarily be slow to advance credit for this purpose without having some idea of the price of wheat in 1919. If the government were to fix a minimum, even though not a very high one, it would form a basis for credit and plenty of money could be found to finance the tremendous amount of new breaking this spring and summer for the 1919 crop.

Manufacturers to Meet Government

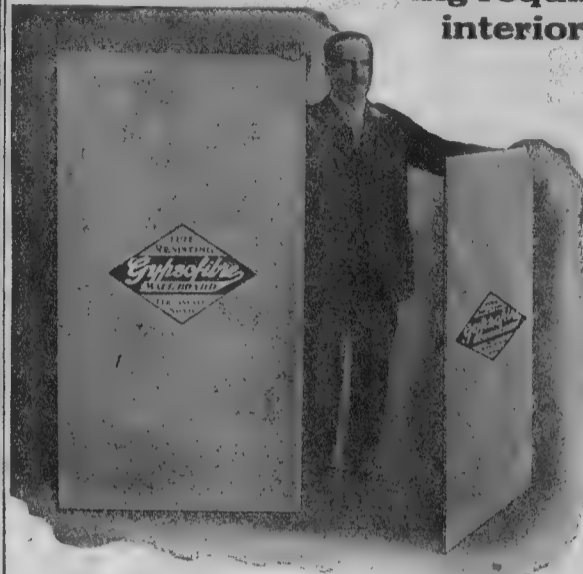
After some discussion it was decided to ask the government to get together with the implement manufacturers at once, and the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

This joint committee of commerce and agriculture, having heard from Hon. C. A. Dunning, of the Canada food board, facts regarding the urgency for greater production of wheat and other grains and in regard to the duty of Canada assisting therein;

Resolved, that it is the opinion of this meeting that the Dominion government should take immediate steps to confer with the manufacturers of agricultural

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No. 3—\$2.00 to \$3.00. No. 4—50c.				
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R. S. ROBINSON

157 RUPERT and 160-162 PACIFIC AVE. EAST

WINNIPEG, MAN.

Edmonton Spring Livestock Show

April 2-6, 1918

Auction Sale of 160 Purebred Bulls

Including Shorthorns, Aberdeen-Angus, Herefords, Holstein-Friesian and Red Polled.

Auction Sale of 46 Purebred Horses

Including Clydesdales, Percherons, Belgians, Suffolk Punch, Thoroughbreds, Hackneys, Standardbreds and Coach Horses.

The Bull Sale will take place on Thursday, April 4, commencing at 10 a.m.

The Horse Sale takes place on Friday, April 5, at 10 a.m.

Both sales will be held in the Stock Pavilion on the Edmonton Exhibition Grounds.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE OF SALES

W. J. STARK, Manager

implements with a view to seeing if some satisfactory arrangement can be arrived at to remove or largely reduce the duty on farm implements and the raw materials entering into their manufacture.

Minimum Wheat Price

On the matter of fixing the price of wheat the following resolution was adopted:—

Whereas the joint committee of commerce and agriculture is seized of the supreme urgency of securing the breaking of the greatest possible area of new land in 1918 for 1919 crop production; and whereas the fixing of a guaranteed minimum price for the 1919 wheat crop would serve as a powerful incentive to this end and would afford a basis for the extension of the credit to the farmers for this purpose;

Resolved that this joint committee of commerce and agriculture respectfully urges upon the Dominion government the advisability of immediately taking action in this matter.

Money for Breaking

The other subjects dealt with were crystallized into the two following resolutions:—

Whereas, the Dominion government has signified its willingness to advance to the provincial governments moneys to be loaned to farmers for breaking land so that production may be increased from 1919 onwards;

Resolved that the joint committee of commerce and agriculture offer to the minister of agriculture for the province of Saskatchewan the suggestion that he call a convention of representatives of the governments of the three prairie provinces, the Canadian council of agriculture and the mortgage loans associations to consider plans for distributing these moneys for the purpose assigned.

Loans on Homesteads

Whereas it has been brought to the notice of the joint committee of commerce and agriculture now in session that it is the intention of the federal government to introduce a bill amending the Dominion Lands act in such a manner as to enable entrants for pre-emptions and homesteads on the security of said lands after the duties have been performed and before the issue of patent thereto;

Therefore, be it resolved (a) that this joint committee of commerce and agriculture unanimously endorses the proposed action of the government in this regard, and (b) that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the minister of the interior.

It was felt that the meeting was a very successful one and much progress was made, clearing the air between the farmers and the business interests. It was brought out in a striking manner at the meeting that the farmers were exceptionally well organized and were in a position to speak with authority on any question relating to the farming industry. The business interests were not so well organized and freely expressed themselves to that effect. They have, however, determined to organize at once so that their part of the joint committee will also be in a position to speak authoritatively when further meetings are held. Dr. J. G. Rutherford, of Calgary, was chairman, and filled the position as acceptably as he has on all former occasions. No date was set for the next meeting as it is usually held at the same time the Canadian Council of Agriculture hold their regular meetings.

TRACTORS COMING NEXT MONTH

Hon. Valentine Winkler, minister of agriculture for Manitoba, has announced that the farm tractors which the federal government will supply at cost to farmers and which the provincial agricultural department will distribute, will begin to arrive on April 1. Mr. Winkler states that he has every assurance that the tractors will be delivered before April 15. It is expected that about 200 tractors will be ordered by Manitoba farmers. Over 50 orders have already been received on the basis of cash on delivery.

Freight Rates Opposed

Annual Meeting Canadian Council of Agriculture takes strong stand for Farmers

Decided opposition to the increase of freight rates was a marked feature of the annual meeting of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, held in Regina last week in the offices of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co. The Council also declared for free implements and a fixed price on wheat for 1918, and a fixed minimum for 1919. Plans were laid for further development of the work of the Council and a number of amendments to the Canada Grain Act were recommended.

Those present at the meeting were: H. W. Wood, P. Baker, W. D. Trego, J. W. Leedy, Rice Sheppard, representing the U.F.A.; J. A. Maharg, M.P., J. B. Musselman, A. G. Hawkes, Thos. Sales and R. M. Johnston, representing the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association; R. C. Henders, M.P., W. B. Wood, P. Wright and R. J. Avison, representing the Manitoba Grain Growers; Hon. George Langley, James Robinson and F. W. Riddell, representing the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co.; C. Rice-Jones, R. A. Parker, F. J. Colyer, J. R. Murray, J. J. McLellan, representing the United Grain Growers Ltd.; J. R. Morrison, J. U. Kernighan and H. B. Cowan, representing the United Farmers' Association of Ontario; and G. F. Chipman, representing The Grain Growers' Guide.

The resolutions adopted on public questions were as follows:—

Fixed Wheat Prices

Resolved, that in the interest of

proximately 15 per cent., which order has been suspended by the government until March 15, 1918, the Canadian Council of Agriculture in meeting assembled declares itself unalterably opposed to this order going into effect for reasons which were placed before the government on March 1, 1918, by the secretary of the council. These objections may be briefly summarized as follows:—

1. That the proposed increase in freight rates furnishes no solution of the railway problem, inasmuch as it absolutely fails to provide the operating expenses and fixed charges on the Canadian Northern Railway, and the Grand Trunk Pacific, much less to provide for the capital expenditure which is absolutely essential to place these roads in physical condition to handle the traffic offering.

2. The record of the Canadian Pacific Railway establishes beyond question that the present freight rates are highly remunerative for a properly equipped and efficiently managed railway.

3. The facts recently placed before the government by the representatives of the prairie provinces convince the Canadian Council of Agriculture that if sufficient capital were provided to put the Grand Trunk Pacific and Canadian Northern into good physical condition and equip them with sufficient rolling stock these roads could be profitably operated at present freight rates.

Present Rates Would Pay

4. In grades and alignment both the



A Homestead in the Foothills, West of High River, Alberta.

greater production this council urges that the Dominion government fix the price for the 1918 wheat crop and also that it guarantee a minimum price for the 1919 wheat crop.

Free Implements

Whereas the call comes to the Canadian farmer with ever-increasing force for greater production to supply Great Britain and her allies with food-stuffs to enable them to successfully wage the war in which they are now engaged in the interest of democracy and humanity; whereas this Canadian Council of Agriculture as representatives of the farmers, being seized with a sense of our responsibility, are anxious to do our full duty in this matter: Be it resolved that while we appreciate and approve of the action of the Dominion government in removing the duty from tractors under the value of \$1,400, there are many farmers who cannot afford to purchase a tractor and so cannot participate in the resulting reduction of price and we would respectfully and emphatically urge the Dominion government to remove the duty from all necessary farm machinery and implements as a war measure and from all raw material used in the manufacture of farm machinery, believing that any loss of revenue the government would sustain from this source would be more than compensated for by the increased production and resultant trade.

Railway Freight Rates

After a full consideration of all the facts relative to the order of the board of railway commissioners granting an increase of freight rates of ap-

proximately 15 per cent., which order has been suspended by the government until March 15, 1918, the Canadian Council of Agriculture in meeting assembled declares itself unalterably opposed to this order going into effect for reasons which were placed before the government on March 1, 1918, by the secretary of the council. These objections may be briefly summarized as follows:—

5. The proposed increase in freight rates, will admittedly give the Canadian Pacific Railway an annual increase of from \$13,000,000 to \$20,000,000 whereas under the present freight rates during the past seven years this road has not only paid a 10 per cent. dividend to its shareholders, but in addition has accumulated surplus profits to the colossal sum of \$200,000,000, which in the opinion of the council ought to be sufficient to satisfy the most ambitious railway corporation, and should forever dispose of even a bare suggestion of further increase in freight rates.

6. The proposed increase in freight rates will fall chiefly upon the agricultural industry at a time when increased production is an imperative necessity, both as a decisive factor in the war and to help meet our stupendous national obligations.

7. The present railway crisis in Canada is the result of the short-sighted and extravagant railway policy pursued by successive governments in the past, and the cost of extricating the nation from this lamentable situation, due entirely to repeated national blunders

should not fall on railway traffic alone, but should become a charge on the federal exchequer.

8. When every person is being called upon to make sacrifices to aid the nation in its hour of need it is difficult for the council to understand how an additional \$13,000,000 to \$20,000,000 added to the surplus profits of the Canadian Pacific Railway can be justified.

Public Ownership Benefits

In the opinion of the council, after having given careful consideration of all the facts, there is only one complete and satisfactory solution of the railway problem and that is the nationalization of all the railways in Canada. Whether it is carried out immediately or postponed to a later date the council regards it as inevitable. Under the supreme test of war, private ownership of railways in Great Britain and in the United States has proved unequal to the service required. Public ownership and operation of railways has now been adopted by every important country in the world except Canada. The benefits which will follow nationalization, in the opinion of the council, are as follows:—

1. It will eliminate duplication of railway lines in the same territory, terminals in the same town or city, freight and passenger solicitors, switching charges, office staffs, highly paid officials and in scores of other ways will cut down the cost of operation.

2. It will enable the government to provide at the lowest possible cost for the construction of railways in those districts where they are urgently needed.

3. By operating all the railways as one unit the rolling stock can be made to give more effective service than could be provided under competing systems.

4. It would pool the revenues from all the railways of Canada and thus provide sufficient funds to operate those sections which are not immediately profitable but which are necessary for the proper development of the country.

5. It would enable all freight to be handled over the most direct route, thus eliminating waste of time and energy caused by the natural desire of competing railways to keep freight moving over their own lines regardless of the cost of operation.

6. It would make it possible to reduce the cost of carry freight through the non-productive territory north of the Great Lakes and through the Rocky Mountains and thus bring Eastern and Western Canada nearer together and British Columbia nearer to the prairie provinces, the result of which would be one of the greatest possible contributions to national unity which is most desirable in a nation so widely scattered and containing such diverse conditions.

7. It would remove from private control and place in the hands of the government the largest tax collecting agency in the Dominion.

8. It would permit the establishment of equitable freight rates throughout the whole of Canada instead of the present system which bears most unfairly on both producer and consumer in many districts.

9. It would put an end to donations, subsidies, land grants, bond guarantees and other concessions to private corporations which have been an outstanding feature of the Canadian railway policy of the past, and have cost the country hundreds of millions of dollars without an adequate return.

10. It would provide all the benefits of government control and operation which have been found to be an imperative necessity in every other important country in the world.

11. Any halfway measure of nationalization will be more dangerous than the present system of private ownership since to nationalize part of the railways of Canada and leave another part under private control would be a direct encouragement to the private interests to seek to dominate the government and bring about the failure of the government-owned roads in order to poison the public mind against government ownership.

Control and Operate

Should the government decide against nationalization of railways at the

Continued on Page 54

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, March 18, 1918)

Oats—There has been a remarkable change in sentiment in regard to values during the past week. Prices have broken sharply under heavy selling pressure from various sources. The American markets have set the pace, and have been influenced largely by the possibilities of increased movement from the farms where reserve stocks are very large. They are also considering the fact that another crop will be ready to harvest in the Southern states by midsummer. Against these arguments there is the transportation problem, the general food shortage and the keen demand for immediate requirements, as evidenced by premiums now being paid. In the local market the quality of the selling has been claimed to be weaker than the quality of the buying, as the selling has been largely speculative while the buying has represented actual consuming demand.

Barley—The influence of speculative buying caused the future market to advance so rapidly and unreasonably that it was found advisable to put a maximum price thereon. The price named was \$1.99. Since this action was taken prices have eased off considerably. In the American markets there has also been a slump in the barley prices, as well as other coarse grains.

Flax—Early in the week Winnipeg May flax reached the four dollar mark and went a few cents beyond. A lot of selling was induced by the high prices and gradual decline resulted. While the prices are still quite high, dealers report a keen demand and very small supplies available.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

	12	13	14	15	16	18	Week ago	Year ago
Oats—								
May	95½	96½	95½	94½	90½	93½	96½	82½
July	94½	95½	94½	93½	89½	92½	95½	82½
Flax—								
May	402½	399½	394½	388½	385½	400½	267½	
July	399½	397½	392½	385½	383½	382½	389½	270½

STOCKS IN TERMINALS

Fort William, March 18, 1918.—Wheat

This Year	Last Year
1 hard	14,303.30
1 Nor.	1,460,801.30
2 Nor.	792,988.00
3 Nor.	834,289.30
No. 4	238,080.00
Others	1,805,651.20
This week	5,146,113.30
Last week	5,104,293.40

This Year	Last Year
Decrease	48,180.10
Increase	245,544.40

This Year	Last Year
1 C.W.	2,258.18
2 C.W.	435,157.19
3 C.W.	364,607.26
Ex. 1 fd.	739,830.11
Others	4,880,019.55
This week	5,421,874.17
Last week	5,312,629.21

This Year	Last Year
Increase	109,323.30
Decrease	346,728.02

This Year	Last Year
Ex. 3 C.W.	3,776.42
3 C.W.	334,157.37
4 C.W.	830,650.44
Rej.	73,400.08
Feed	155,188.36
Others	58,407.41
This week	1,455,582.16
Last week	798,512.14

This Year	Last Year
Increase	68,953.05
Decrease	14,105.01

SHIPMENTS

Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flax
1918—Rail	618,479	177,873	36,120
1917—Rail	287,820	546,180	15,539

THE CASH TRADE

Minneapolis, March 15.
CORN—Very weak. Some milling grades 5c lower, but general market 10 to 15c lower. No. 5 yellow closed at \$1.40 to \$1.50.
OATS—Futures weak, due to unloading in

FIXED WHEAT PRICES

	1'	2'	3'	4'	5'	6'	Ty1	Ty2	Ty3
Fixed Year	221	218	215	208	196	187	215	212	207
ago	188½	185½	179½	168½	150½	118½			

LIVESTOCK	Winnipeg Mar. 16	Year ago	Toronto Mar. 14	Calgary Mar. 16	Chicago Mar. 14	St. Paul Mar. 15
Cattle						
Choice steers	\$ 10.50-11.50	\$ 9.50-10.25	\$ 11.00-12.50	\$ 11.35-12.10	\$ 12.75-14.50	\$ 12.00-14.00
Best butcher steers	8.50-10.50	9.00-9.50	10.25-11.00	9.50-11.35	10.25-12.75	9.50-12.50
Fair to good butcher steers	6.50-8.25	6.50-8.75	8.75-10.00	7.50-9.50	9.50-10.25	7.00-9.50
Good to choice fat cows	8.50-9.50	7.25-8.00	9.00-10.25	9.50-10.50	10.00-12.00	8.50-9.50
Medium to good cows	7.50-8.50	6.00-7.00	8.00-9.00	9.25-9.50	8.00-10.00	8.00-8.50
Common cows	7.00-7.50	4.00-6.00	7.00-8.00	7.25-9.25	7.00-7.50	7.25-8.00
Canners	5.00-7.00	3.75-4.25	6.00-7.00	4.50-7.00	6.25-7.00	6.00-7.00
Good to choice heifers	9.50-11.25	7.75-9.00	9.00-11.65	8.50-10.50	9.50-12.00	8.00-10.00
Fair to good heifers	8.50-9.50	6.00-7.50	7.50-9.00	6.00-7.50	7.50-9.50	6.50-8.00
Best oxen	8.00-8.75	7.00-8.00	7.50-10.00	7.50-10.00		
Best butcher bulls	8.00-8.50	7.00-8.00	9.25-10.75	7.50-9.75	9.00-10.75	8.00-9.00
Common to bologna bulls	6.50-7.75	5.50-6.50	6.50-9.25	6.00-7.50	7.50-9.00	7.50-8.00
Fair to good feeder steers	8.50-10.25	6.50-7.25	8.00-10.25	7.50-9.50	8.00-10.75	8.00-10.50
Fair to good stocker steers	8.00-9.25	6.50-7.25	7.00-9.75	7.00-7.85	8.00-9.50	7.50-9.75
Best milkers and springers (each)	\$75-\$90	\$65	\$80-\$126	\$75-\$90		
Fair milkers and springers (each)	\$50-\$65	\$45-\$55	\$65-\$85	\$70-\$75		
Hogs						
Choice hogs, fed and watered	20.00	14.50	20.00	10.75	17.50-17.90	17.00-17.15
Light hogs	16.00	11.00-12.00			16.00-17.50	
Heavy hogs	14.50	9.00			15.00-15.75	
Stags	12.00-14.00	6.00-6.50			16.75-17.40	
Sheep and Lambs						
Choice lambs	12.00-16.50	11.75-12.25	18.00-19.25	15.00-16.50	16.25-18.50	15.00-17.25
Best killing sheep	12.00-14.00	8.50-9.25	9.00-14.50	13.50-16.00	8.50-16.75	8.00-10.00

Cash Prices Fort William and Port Arthur, March 12 to March 18, inclusive

Date	Feed Wheat	2CW	3CW	4CW	5CW	6CW	7CW	8CW	9CW	10CW	11CW	12CW	13CW	14CW	15CW	16CW	17CW	18CW	19CW	20CW	21CW	22CW	23CW	24CW	25CW	26CW	27CW	28CW	29CW	30CW
Mar. 12	178	94½	91½	91½	88½	85½	188½	183½	157	154	397½	393½	377½																	
13	177	97½	93½	92½	90½	86½	188½	183½	157	154	396½	391½	374½																	
14	176	96½	92½	91½	89½	85½	192	187	158	155	391½	386½	369½																	
15	175	96½	91½	90½	88½	84½	194	189	158	155	385½	380½	363½																	
16	175	92½	88½	87½	85½	80½	187	182	156	153	383½	378½	361½																	
17	175	95½	91½	90½	88½	83½	182½	177½	154	151	382½	377½	360½																	
Week ago	178	98½	95½	94½	91½	87½	198	193	158	156	397½	391½	375½																	
Year ago	96	63½	61	61	60	—	106	100	87	87	264	260½	244½																	

German. This is the view taken by some prominent men in the grain and milling trade. Minneapolis mills are grinding almost no wheat, because they cannot get the wheat to grind. The flour output is made up mainly of rye, barley, corn and some oat products. There is not enough wheat in public elevators, besides durum, to run the mills a week at full capacity and more than 25 per cent. of the daily receipts is shipped to outside mills.

On March 9, according to the official figures in the secretary's office at the Chamber of Commerce, the total amount of wheat in public elevators in Minneapolis was 688,000 bushels, of which 325,000 was durum. A year ago the total was 11,100,000 bushels.

From September 1 to March 14, the total amount of spring wheat received at Minneapolis, including durum and mixed, was 56,000,000 bushels, which is exactly within a few bushels, of the receipts during the same period of previous seasons. Yet the wheat crop of 1917 in Minnesota and the Dakotas was almost twice as great as 1916.

The wheat crop of the three states for the two years was as follows:—

	1917	1916
Minnesota	56,500,000	25,500,000
North Dakota	56,000,000	39,500,000
South Dakota	50,500,000	22,000,000
Totals	163,000,000	87,000,000

The crop figures of 1917 and 1916 do not give a correct basis for comparing the receipts in the two seasons, however, because there was a big carryover on September 1, 1916, from the record crop of 1915 in North Dakota.

Yet the daily receipts now compared with those of a year ago are an indication that the wheat is being held back, for at this time a year ago the carryover from the previous crop had been moved.

GRAIN SPECULATION REDUCED

With a maximum price on oats and barley, and a fixed price on wheat, the trading in grain for future delivery has received a hard jolt on the local market and prospects for a trade of any size are not very bright. Since the placing of the maximum prices, speculative trading has been small, and under existing conditions has no chance to improve.

The trade is being given a demonstration of handling the grain with a minimum volume of speculation. It may prove expensive to the farmer and country shipper because of the wide margins exacted, owing to the absence of a hedging market. The latter enables handlers of cash grain to minimize their loss, and is an economic feature that has become a necessity.

\$2,429 FOR CAR OF OATS

A farmer of Carleton Place, Ont., shipped a car of oats to Winnipeg. His car was handled by the Canadian Pacific Railway, which sent him a cheque for \$2,429. This is claimed to be the largest sum ever realized on one car of oats. The car contained some 2,600 bushels of No. 2 C.W. oats, which were sold for seed.

The Livestock Markets

CHICAGO

Chicago, March 14.—Cattle receipts were very liberal at Chicago last week, the largest of the year and nearly double the run for the same week last year. This caused a brief and slight decline. The middle and lower priced classes have regained the most. A series of Jewish holidays beginning March 29 and continuing about a week is an influence that will tend to curtail the demand for heavy cattle to a considerable extent. Stock and feed cattle are selling locally at record average prices, though most of the markets have a shown a little drop off in prices on these classes since last week. The spread between stockers and feed cattle is now about as wide as it was this time last year and there is reason to believe that at current figures, high as they are, stockers and feeders are a practical investment. At this time last year the best fat steers sold on the Chicago market at \$12.65, but prices went upward for the six ensuing months. April brought a \$13.50 top, May \$13.70, June \$13.90, July \$14.15, August \$16.50 and September \$17.90. Values for thin cattle suitable to take to the country have almost invariably advanced very materially between January and May. There are indications that history is going to repeat itself in this respect this spring. Stocker and feeder cattle are now far higher than a month or two ago. Full stress of spring demand is yet to make itself felt. Clay Robinson Company give the following table of average prices paid at Chicago for stock and feed cattle for the first five months in recent years. It shows the steady upward trend of values during these months:

	1918	1917	1916	1915	1914	1913
Jan.	\$8.70	\$7.50			\$7.10	\$6.15
Feb.	9.00	7.75	\$6.90		7.25	7.10
March		8.00	7.65		7.30	7.45
April		8.75	7.80		7.55	7.50
May		8.90	8.15		7.80	7.40

Closed account of government regulations. The market on sheep and lambs within the last three weeks has advanced considerably, due in a great measure to the lifting of the ban on the consumption of these meats on meatless days. The fact that lamb and mutton are being served in countless hotels, restaurants, dining cars and homes on beefless and porkless Tuesday is undoubtedly exerting a healthy influence on the market. Neither sheep or lambs are out of line with the cattle, hog or poultry market.

The increased calf runs at Chicago during this time of the year have commenced. Dairy sections market veal in large numbers at this season and it is anticipated the run this year will be quite as large as usual for the reason that the dairy sections tributary to the Chicago market all report increases over a year ago in their dairy herds. These increases are from 10,000 to 75,000 head, which would indicate a relatively increased number of calves. It is quite likely decidedly lower values may prevail in this department.

WINNIPEG and U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Saturday, March 16, were:—	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
Cash Grain		
3 white oats	\$0.91½	\$0.89½-\$0.90½
Barley	1.55-1.94	1.85-2.13
Flax, No. 1	3.85½	4.14½-4.17½

WINNIPEG

Winnipeg, March 16.—The Livestock Department of the United Grain Growers Ltd. reports receipts of livestock at the Union stockyards for last week as follows: Cattle, 1,793; hogs, 7,690; sheep, lambs and calves, 75.

Cattle trade was active and 25 cents to 50 cents per cwt. higher on choice fat steers, cows and heifers. With medium to good kind of killers, 10 cents to 25 cents higher. Oxen and bulls remained just about steady to a shade stronger, especially on the medium kind. Light receipts of stockers and feeders with a strong demand at from 50 cents to \$1.00 per cwt. higher. Stock cows and heifers are also wanted at much higher prices.

Receipts of hogs have been light in this division also. The market for the first three days on selects \$19.50. Although we had one load on Wednesday, all one individual's feeding, that were good enough to bring \$20.50 off cars, but the general market for selects for the last three days is 20 cents, closing steady.

Small stuff such as sheep, lambs and calves very scarce. Only 75 calves and sheep for the week. Best veal calves bringing 12 cents to 13 cents, fat sheep 13 cents to 14 cents, lambs 16 cents to 16½ cents.

CALGARY

Calgary, March 16.—The United Grain Growers Ltd. report this week's Alberta stockyards receipts as: Horses, 574; cattle, 1,396; hogs, 3,925; sheep, 144. The corresponding week a year ago was: Horses, 887; cattle, 1,039; hogs, 1,980; sheep, 1,460.

With a fairly good run of cattle the market on good steers held about steady at last week's prices. We sold four head of steers at \$12.10 and a few made 12 cents, but the bulk of the best steers were sold at from \$11.35 to \$11.85; medium steers brought \$10.50 to \$11.35, and common from \$9.50 to \$10.50. We made a record sale on Thursday when we sold nine head of extra choice cows at \$10.50; these cows were shipped by E. Erickson of Ponoka and were sold to the Union Packing Co. of Calgary, who are strong competitors for choice fat cows. Top bulls realized \$3.00 to \$3.50, with an occasional choice animal 25 cents higher. Oxen were scarce—tops would sell up to 10 cents. Stockers, especially poor cows, are very draggy. Yearling and two-year-old steers are selling from \$9.00 to \$9.50 for the best, and two-year-old heifers from \$7.00 to \$8.00, with yearlings rising two at \$60.00 to \$70.00. Last year's calves are worth \$40.00 to \$50.00, and good fat veal calves 180 to 250 lbs. will bring from 10 to 11 cents. Top price on cattle a year ago \$9.25.

The hog market opened strong, selects selling \$19.75 on Tuesday, \$19.50 on Wednesday and 20 cents on Thursday, the Swift Canadian Co. being the chief buyer. Friday's market was steady at Thursday's price and our entire run for the week sold at 20 cents. Top price on hogs a year ago \$14.75. The new grade on light hogs came into effect this week and seems to have had the desired result as the percentage of light hogs consigned to us was much smaller than usual. Feed your hogs until they make at least 180 lbs., and avoid the heavy grade of 3 and 5 cents to which lights are now subject.

Fat sheep were again conspicuous by their absence and there was nothing offered. We quote fat lambs \$16.00 to \$16.50, fat wethers \$15.00 to \$16.00 and fat ewes \$13.50 to \$15.00.

The United States Food Administration announces that meatless days have saved 140,000,000 pounds of beef in the last four months. During that period 165,000,000 pounds of beef were exported to the Allies, together with 400,000,000 pounds of pork. The figures were made public in a statement explaining why the food administration refused requests of the cattle and sheep men to remove beef, mutton and lamb from the conservation rules with regard to meatless days.

VALUE OF BREED ASSOCIATIONS

Livestock breeding associations have many advantages over the each-man-for-himself plan. When a number of farmers are raising the same kind of stock they club together in buying foundation animals. A few farmers can buy a sire co-operatively and in this way secure a better one than any one farmer could afford to buy alone. When this sire has been used two or three years and can no longer be used, another set of farmers can use it; the two sets of farmers can exchange sires. In this way the good sire can be kept in the community.

When a good many farmers are raising the same breed of stock so much of it will be produced that the community will become noted for its stock which brings a market. The cattle breeders association will help improve the quality of the stock and it will bring the market right to the community.

The governments of United States and Great Britain are taking over about 1,000,000 tons of Dutch shipping which has been lying idle in Allied ports. Every precaution will be taken to safeguard the rights of the owners. The ships will be insured and armed and any ships sunk will be replaced at the earliest possible time after the war.

Freight Rates Opposed

Continued from Page 52

present time the council would recommend as an alternative that all the railways be brought under government control and operation as a unit during the period of the war, with view to nationalization immediately following declaration of peace.

The officers elected for the ensuing year were H. W. Wood, president; R. McKenzie, vice-president and acting secretary. These two together with J. A. Maharg, Peter Wright and G. F. Chipman constitute the executive committee. It was decided to hold the annual meeting hereafter on the first Tuesday of March and to cut down the representation from five to four from each organization.

Plans were laid to increase the staff of the council and map out a wider sphere of activity. Prospects are now that the farmers' organizations of British Columbia, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia will be joining the council before another year. This will give a Dominion-wide character to the work and necessitate plans to take care of it.

BISSELL FAVORS FREE IMPLEMENTS

The following letter, published in Canadian Farm, was written by T. E. Bissell, Elora, Ont., head of a firm manufacturing tillage machinery. The article referred to was an editorial announcing the removal of the duty on small tractors and advocating the placing of implements and machines drawn by tractors on the free list:

"Writer has noted your articles on the front page of your February 20th issue which have reference to the removal of duty from farm tractors, etc. We agree with your idea in the main, but in order to not discourage and possibly cripple manufacturing in Canada, the implement makers should also be able to obtain their raw material without the payment of duty. Considerable of the raw material required in the building of disk harrows has to be imported from the United States and is subject to the tariff charge, to which now is added the 7½ per cent. war tax. It has always been the writer's idea that we were willing to compete with all countries in manufacturing, so long as we were placed on an equal footing in the matter of our raw materials. In fact, during the past few seasons we have succeeded in establishing a very nice trade in the United States, and have promised our customers in New York State that we would furnish them about one thousand disk harrows this season. Our selling agency over there claims that they have a demand for twice the number of harrows that we have allotted them, and we believe that their statement is correct, and we are considering the advisability of establishing a branch in New York State.

"With further reference to the matter of duty, there has been a strange arrangement in the Canadian tariff all along, viz., Schedule B: 'Good subject to Drawback for Home Consumption.' Item No. 1002 provides rolled iron, rolled steel and pig iron, 'when used in the manufacture of mowing machines, reapers, harvesters, binders and attachments for binders, 99 per cent. drawback.' This means that a manufacturer engaged in the building of haying and harvesting machinery has been receiving a draw back of the duty paid on raw materials, not only for export but also for 'home consumption.' We ought to point out in all other agricultural implements have had to pay the regular rate of duty on raw materials for 'home consumption.' We ought to point out in this connection, however, that the duty on the finished machines being mowing machines, reapers, harvesters, binders and attachments for binders, has been less than the duty on other agricultural implements, but the distinction of draw back for 'home consumption,' however, has nevertheless been granted the makers of the above-named implements, thus creating a discrimination.

"We repeat, however, our entire satisfaction with your proposal that agricultural implements be permitted to enter Canada free of duty, asking only

that our imported raw material be permitted to enter Canada on the same basis."

LAND FOR SOLDIERS

Nearly two million acres have been set aside in the Peace River district for the Soldiers' Settlement scheme. In addition all suitable farm lands within 15 miles of the railway, located in the northern portions of the three prairie provinces have been reserved for returned men.

Each soldier who desires to go on the land will be allotted 320 acres. His ordinary right is to take up 160 acres, and another 160 acres may be secured by virtue of the man having done military service.

Arrangements are also being made whereby financial aid can be secured, on the same basis as a loan company lends out funds, although the terms will be very much easier.

At the present time the commissioners are dealing with special applications from returned men who own their own farms and who require financial assistance in order to make them productive.

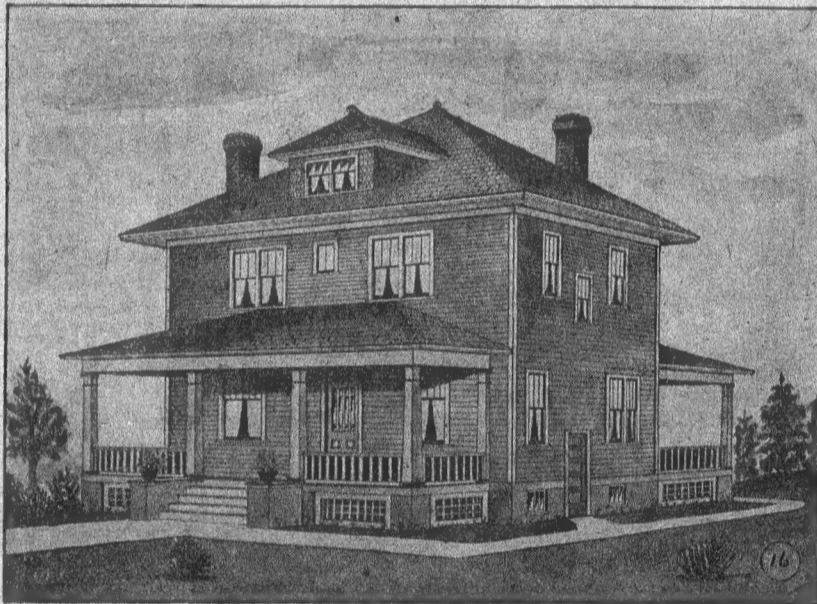
It is stated that before a returned soldier can secure a loan, however, on his homestead, he must have had one year's experience on a farm. This policy has been adopted in order to protect the commission, and it is also felt that

such a requirement is only fair to the soldier himself.

GERMANS TAP GRAIN STORES

Notwithstanding the peace negotiations between Germany and Russia, the German forces are advancing in southern Russia. Last week they occupied Odessa and pushed on to Nikolayev, the great navy yard city northeast of Odessa and headquarters of the high command of the Russian Black Sea fleet. Nikolayev is situated at the mouth of the Bug river, and the capture of the town gives the Germans access to the rich agricultural country from Volhynia to the Black Sea. According to the estimate of J. Ralph Picknell, a Chicago grain exporter, who has just returned from Russia, no wheat was stored at Odessa, but that at Nikolayev there were vast storehouses containing 50,000,000 bushels of wheat. The port gets its wheat from the rich territory several hundred miles north.

If we will seek out and remove the social wrong which is at the bottom of every social problem, the problem will vanish. Nothing could be simpler. If, on the other hand, the cause is not eradicated, the problem will persist, multiply itself and all evils that go with it, until one day that particular catastrophe which goes under the dreadful name—revolution—occurs.—Tom L. Johnson.

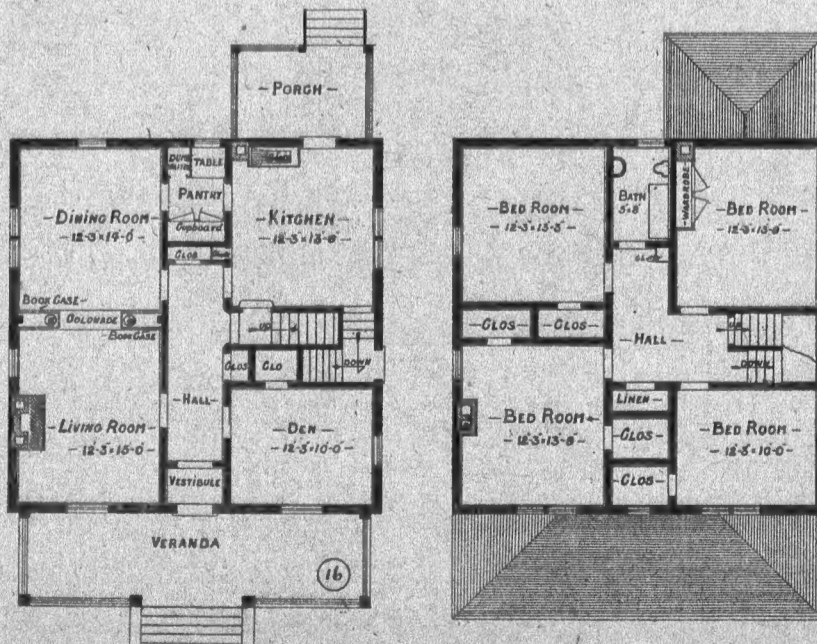


A Substantial Country Home

Guide House No. 16, has proved a popular one. It carries its own recommendations, a sturdy substantial looking house, with abundance of room. The man will appreciate the den, or office on the ground floor, the woman the clothes closet space upstairs, the linen shutters, dumb waiter, etc. The outside measurements are 32 feet by 32 feet. The basement walls are seven feet high by 12 inches thick, composed of concrete. If field stone is used the walls should be at least 20 inches thick.

The first ceiling is nine feet high and the second eight feet six inches high. The exterior walls are covered with one-ply shiplap, one-ply impervious sheathing paper and finished with siding. If preferable the outside could be finished in stucco.

Complete working drawings as well as a bill of materials for Guide House No. 16 can be obtained from Farm Buildings Dept., The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, for \$1.50.



Humor

Willie came up to his mother with an expression of anxiety on his face. "Ma," he asked, "if a poor, hungry little boy was to come to the back door and ask for something to eat, would you give him that nice piece of pie that was left over from dinner?"

"Yes, Willie, of course I would," said the mother.

Willie's face cleared. "All right," he said, "just wait a minute till I run round to the back door."

A man was arrested for stealing a cow. He sent for a lawyer, and his letter ran as follows: "Dear Sir,—I am in jail and the man says I am likely to go to the pen. I did not steal the cow and I am perfectly innocent. Please get me out, if it are the last act of yore life. This is not a nice place. Please do get me out. I think I can pay yur some day. I did not steel the cow. Tell the Judge that. And if you git me off free I am willing to do all I Can for yur. If yur do I will Give yur the Cowe.—Bill Smith."

"May I see Lieutenant Barker, please?" she asked at the hospital. She was very pretty.

"We don't allow anyone but relatives to see the patients. Are you a member of his family?" asked the matron.

"Why, yes," she answered blushing. Then boldly: "Why, I am his sister."

"Oh, really," answered the matron. "I am so glad to meet you! I am the lieutenant's mother."



"Do you really believe, doctor," said the scoffer, "that your old medicines actually keep anybody alive?"

"Surely, surely," returned the doctor. "Why, my prescriptions have kept three druggists and their families alive right here in this town for twenty years."

It was the first time that the polite little girl had been on a visit alone, and papa had carefully instructed her as to how she should behave.

"Now," he had said, "if they ask you to dine with them, you must say: 'No, thank you, I have already dined.'"

It turned out just as papa had anticipated.

"Come, Marjorie," her little friend's father had said; "you must stay and have a bite with us."

"No, thank you," said the small miss with dignity; "I have already bitten."



Miss Elder—"I'll bet you a hundred that I'll never marry."

Mr. Easy—"I'll take you."

Miss Elder (rapturously)—"Will you really? Then I won't bet, after all."

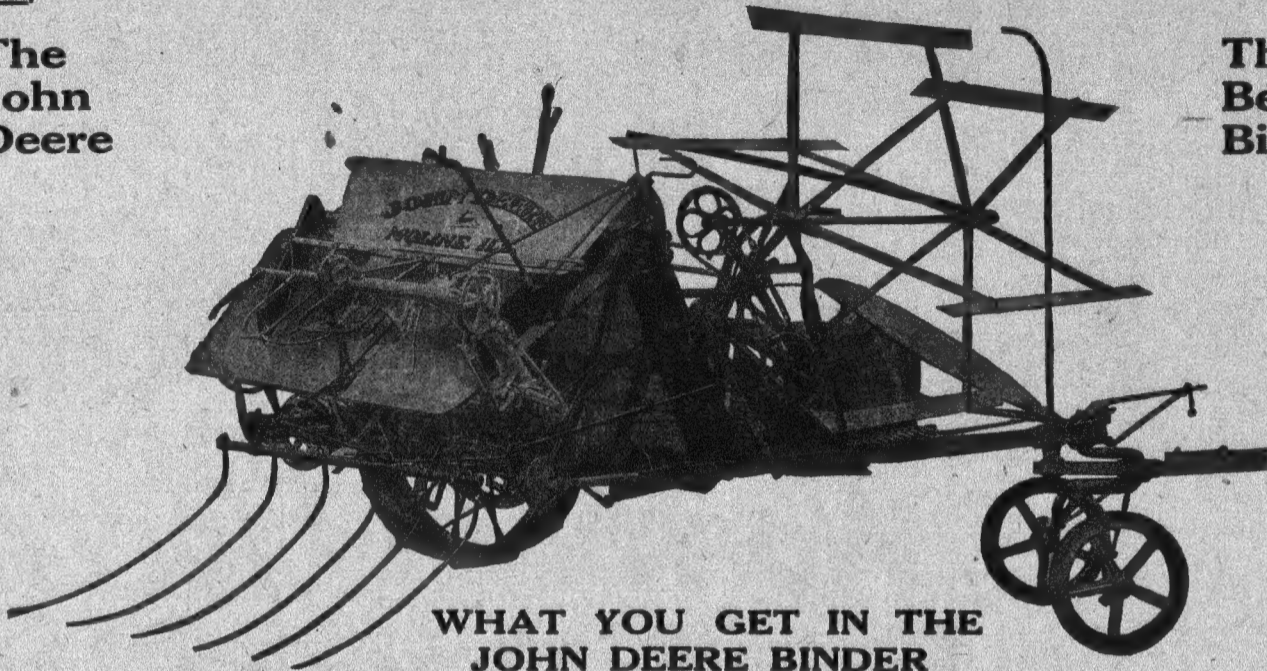
"Farm products," complained the consumer, "cost a great deal more than they used to."

"Sure they do," agreed Farmer Cornfossel, cheerfully. "When a farmer has to know the botanical name of what he's raising and the zoological name of the insect that eats it and the chemical name of what will kill it, somebody's got to pay."



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Main Frame—Riveted, rigid and enduring.
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Knotter—All wearing parts specially hardened and finished.
Reel—Outside support on all sizes.

Canvas—Extra Heavy with Concave Slats to prevent catching straw.
Bearings—Roller with self-aligning boxes.
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Profusely illustrated and cultural directions, in which we list all the hardiest and best varieties of Vegetable and Flower Seeds, Fruits, Trees, Shrubs, Grasses, Fodders and Seed Potatoes.

WE HAVE GROWING IN OUR NURSERY AND OFFER
FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING:

100,000 Lilac, 1-3 ft.
 500,000 Caragana, 1-3 ft.
 310,000 Native Maple, 1-10 ft.
 5,000 Ontario Maple, 2-6 ft.
 40,000 Native Ash, 1-8 ft.
 10,000 Russian and other Poplar, in all sizes.
 25,000 Russian Golden Willow, in all sizes.
 15,000 Russian Laurel, in all sizes.
 5,000 Crab Apple and Plum Trees, and a large stock of all hardy fruits, ornamental shrubs, plants, etc.

Hardy Everbearing Strawberry
Plants

which produce large berries from June to October

We are Special Agents for Messrs. Sutton & Sons, of Reading, England. We list in our catalogue the hardiest varieties of their world-famed Seeds in sealed packets.

Make a Bigger and Better Garden this Year

Procure seeds of known quality. We test our seeds in our greenhouses before packing. Our thirty-five years' testing and growing seeds here in the West has given us an unequalled experience that is behind everything we sell.

To get Good Crops you must have
Good Seed

Our Garden Seeds are all tested in our greenhouses during the winter season, so that they may be depended upon as being of good germination and vitality. We grow many of the seeds we offer, which enables us to make our prices so moderate compared to many other catalogues.

IT IS AN URGENT NECESSITY AT THE PRESENT
TIME TO

GROW your own Vegetables for Summer use.
 GROW your own Vegetables for Winter canning.
 GROW especially lots of PEAS, BEANS and EARLY POTATOES.
 They are ready in June or July, and can be used all the year round.

VEGETABLE growing offers every opportunity to reduce the high cost of living.

The Great Emergency Crop
in War time. Grow More
and More Potatoes

Insure against possible want. Potatoes will release wheat and oats for export, and are a valuable aid in fattening hogs.



SEED POTATOES will be very scarce this spring. It will pay YOU to get new seed. Send us your order early. We have several thousand bushels of the best varieties, Bovee, Early Ohio, Six Weeks, Delawares, etc.

The Patmore Nursery Co.

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THE OLDEST NURSERY AND SEED
GROWING BUSINESS IN THE WEST

ESTABLISHED 1883

It is important this year that you secure your supply of Garden and Field Seeds early, for it is possible that you may not be able to get them in the spring, owing to the shortage of all seeds.

COLLECTION No. 1.—Contains 22 varieties Reliable Vegetable Seeds in packets and ounces; seeds for a complete garden for \$1.25 prepaid
COLLECTION No. 2.—15 packets of Reliable Flower Seeds for 25c. prepaid

COLLECTION No. 3.—Permanent Old-fashioned Garden Collection of Seeds of 20 Varieties of Perennials, which live through our winters 75c. prepaid

COLLECTION No. 6.—12 Rooted Plants of Geraniums, Begonias, etc. \$1.00 prepaid
COLLECTION No. 20.—6 Novelty Plants of Orange, Lemon, etc. \$1.00 prepaid

COLLECTION No. 35.—100 Seedlings Cottonwood, Maple, Ash, or Caragana \$1.00 prepaid
COLLECTION No. 36.—200 Russian Willow and Poplar Cuttings \$1.00 prepaid

FOR \$10.00 CASH WITH ORDER we will send prepaid to any address the following:

50 Currant Bushes, best varieties.
 100 Raspberry Plants, best varieties.
 12 Plum and Fruit Trees, young and thrifty, 2 to 3 ft. high.
 12 Rhubarb Plants, or 25 Strawberry Plants.

ALL OF THE ABOVE FOR \$10.00

SEED CORN 5 bus. or over

Minnesota Yellow Dent. Per bushel.....\$5.00
 White Dent. Per bushel.....4.50
 Leaming. Per bushel.....5.00
 Red Cob. Fodder. Per bushel.....4.50

GRASSES AND FODDER Per 100 lbs.

Kaffir Corn\$12.00
 Millets7.00
 Rape Seed16.00
 Western Rye Grass16.00
 Permanent Pasture Grass, cheapest and best value.....22.00
 Field Peas12.00
 Alfalfa (Northern Grown).....28.00
 Brome Grass Seed25.00

GARDEN SEEDS Per lb.

Onion Seed, Australian Brown.....\$3.50
 Onion Seed, Red Weathersfield.....3.50
 Onion Seed, Yellow Danvers.....3.50
 Carrot Seed2.25
 Beet Seed2.10
 Peas, Beans and Garden Corn, special prices for quantities.
 Early Potatoes. Per bushel.....2.50

Northern Electric Farm Lighting Plant

Better, Brighter, Safer Lighting for the Rural Home

We have given the farmer of Canada the telephone. We have now the Northern Electric Lighting System which is destined to be the greatest medium for making the farm cheerful, comfortable and home like.

The Northern Electric Lighting System will, we believe, be as much of a blessing to the farm as the telephone has been; it will furnish Better, Brighter and Safer Lighting, for the Rural Home; IT WILL MAKE IT A HOME.

The Northern Electric Lighting System is THE PLANT of Farm Lighting efficiency and is the result of years of painstaking study and experiments. The equipment comprises the generator, switchboard and storage battery complete. You use your own engine, if you have one; if not, we will supply a plant with either a gasoline or kerosene-burning engine.

Think what a benefit this equipment will be to you and your family. Think of the odorless, fireless, dirtless and safe method of lighting your house, your barn, and your other buildings. Think of those long, comfortable winter evenings. Think of every comfort and cheerfulness of the city brought to your own country home. The Telephone, the Electric Light, the Electric Toaster, the Electric Iron, etc., etc.

We urge those who believe that there is a need for a safer and better way of lighting the house and barn than with the dangerous coal oil lamp and lantern to investigate the Northern Electric Lighting System.

Write our house nearest you for full descriptive literature free. If you do not intend purchasing just now you will surely be interested in the possibilities of electricity on the farm. **WRITE TODAY.**

Now is the time to plan for better and more economical lighting.

Northern Electric Company
LIMITED

MAKERS OF THE NATION'S TELEPHONES

MONTREAL TORONTO REGINA
HALIFAX LONDON CALGARY
OTTAWA WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

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To the
Northern Electric Company
LIMITED
(Address nearest house)

Please send me full particulars and illustrated literature of the Northern Electric Farm Lighting System. **FREE.**

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

PROVINCE _____